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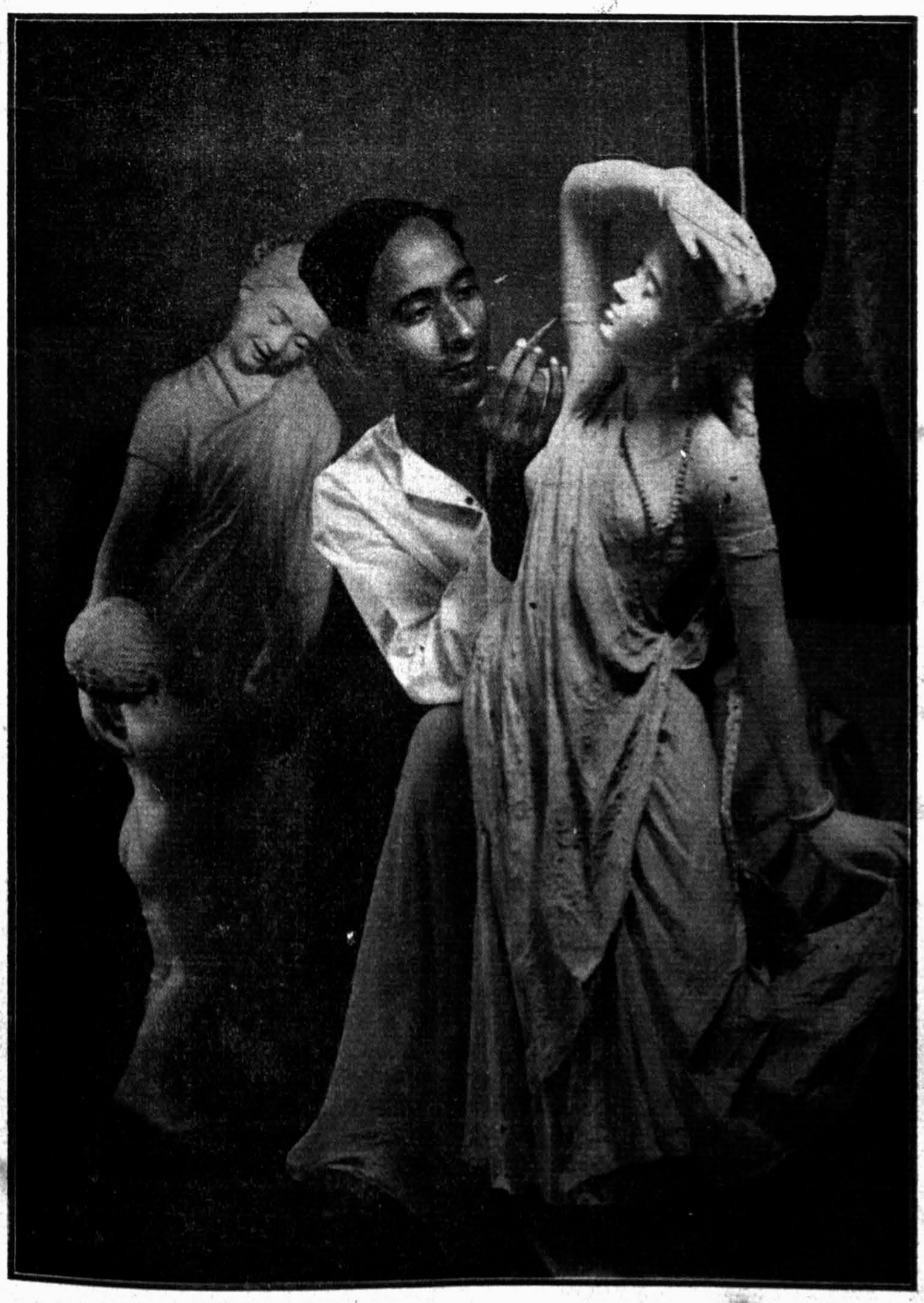

FINISHING TOUCHES

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—Nagesh T. Yawalkar

Left:—A pose in sword-play by Miss Leela Soman of the Kumari Krishnabai Limaye Vyayam Shala.

Right: — "Lathi-Bandesh", by the pupils the Vyayam Shala

(Left) "Jaminthey"—a pose in "Bhala" (lance-play) by Miss Tara Mantri. (Centre) Lathi Drill by the pupils of the Kumari Krishnabai Limaye Vyayamshala of the Lokamanya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle. (Right) "Hathi-kat"—a pose in "Bhala" by Miss Tara Mantri.

Armour of a Japanese Knight at the Japanese stand at the First International Handicraft Exhibition in Berlin.

Rumanians knotting Carpets at their stand at the First International Handicraft Exhibition in Berlin.

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BOMBAY: JULY 31, 1938.

IF WE ONLY CARED

By D. F. KARAKA.

"One half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives". So people said, but I didn't believe it. Nobody would until you saw the two halves—the quarters, the eigths, the various fragments into which society divides itself. Last year in London I happened to run into a strange assortment of people. I saw the vivid contrast which they presented. I realised then how little they knew about each other.

In his Park Lane apartment I once dined with a prosperous man-in-the-city. His yearly income was nobody's business, though some wild guesses may have hit the mark. He himself was not sure. Nor did he really care. He had a black Rolls and a liveried chauffeur. He owned a mansion house in the country with several acres of ground to separate him from the red-brick houses that have been built around him. He was married. Had two children. But over it all, the blinds were drawn and no one outside could peep through the dark plush curtains.

Outside in the street—it was still Park Lane—a tramp was digging into the dustbin in order to collect his meal—a piece of 'chateaubriand' which was overdone, a little bit of lobster stuck in its shell and still tasting of sauce Newberg, and a cigar which had only been half-smoked.

He washed it down with a half-pint of ale from the nearest pub. It was all in Mayfair, that chic quarter of London, though you wouldn't believe it. My host in the flat above had not bothered to look out of his large glass window. It was too cold outside he had said. And the tramp looked up, but didn't believe anyone lived in any house round there, he said. No one could afford to. It's not as it used to be, was his final verdict. Both were happy in their own way. The one did not know or care about the existence of the other. Yet they were two halves of the same economic system, backbones of the nation, two soldiers in the war for the liberation of humanity, two men.

* * * *

The next eye-opener for me was an artist's studio in Chelsea. I pulled up along a row of dirty looking houses, each just as dirty as the other, with unpolished number plates to distinguish one from the other. At number 48, the bell had ceased to function. I rapped on the door. Then groping through the dark passage we stumbled into the entrance to the studio. The maestro received me. He was a relic of the days when art was art and still remained untouched by this gale of materialism that has swept over the artists of this world. To-day art is often meaningless unless it can be used as an advertisement for Carters Liver Pills or Jeyes' Fluid. Art is just stinking with it.

The maestro with his French beard, his flowing white hair, his black cravat, and coarse dark blue overall, such as you see on porters at the quai at Marseilles, came up from his underground studio I never believed that there were still people who thought and felt and lived that way For his studio was a dump where the most obvious junk claimed pride of place with some of the finest pictures of art. Nothing had any price. Art never has a price until circumstances conspire to fix it.

He looked at me and with a sigh said that with the encroachments society had made into the quartier artistique, the genuine artists were being driven lower and lower into the bowels of the earth. It was a case of the stronger man pushing out the weak. So they all lived—like worms—just like worms always afraid of coming to the surface for fear of being trodden upon.

As the maestro was busy boiling water for the tea and unwrapping a parcel of cakes, I wandered round his studio. Dust had spread itself in layers on everything I saw and touched. Exotic looking women looked down on me, and the smell of fresh paint emanated from their nude bodies. An empty box of Corona cigars paid silent tribute to the good old days —days of prosperity. Prosperity was now a thing of the past—just a souvenir he proudly cherished. On the mantlepiece was a well-thumbed edition of "Art—Then and Now" After that there was little else to say. That little volume had summed it up so beautifully. It contained in that sentence the whole life-story of this man—the tragedy of the real artist.

* * *

Artists!—artists aren't they all? I remember being introduced to an obnoxious young man who claimed the distinction of being an artist. It shook me—for he was fat and greasy, and his hair was carefully oiled and parted. He was only a dance-band leader, and in spite of the "ski", with which he suffixed his name, he was still a Londoner from the East End. He was an artist, he said and pushed into my hands a complimentary ticket to go to hear him and his fellow artists perform at the Camden Town Astoria—or was it the Tooting Palace or the Lewisham Empire? I went

This museum of art was one of those super-structures of chromium and plush which masquerades in the name of modern architecture. From the third row of the stalls, I watched my host make his stately entry, clad this time in a pink satin Hungarian shirt with silk trousers of a darker shade. He almost danced his way to the stage amid the thundering applause of the patrons of Camden Town, Tooting or wherever it was. He bowed low—as they used to in the old days before the late Czar in the Imperial Palace. Then with a swing of the baton he collected his great orchestra to strike the opening bar of a melody which had reached the barrel-organ stage and had bounced back again into the music halls to be interpreted differently by "artists". After every number he bowed low as was the old Russian custom—and when the citizens of Tooting and Camden town turned in their beds next morning they could still hear the lone echo of the "chamber" music that came out of this horde of artists the night before Then I knew that one half of the artists of the world didn't know what the other half did.

* * *

But, nearer my own flat was to be found the truth of this dictum. One night I returned to my apartment carrying a handful of books It was late and I had not switched on the lights, and as I stood at the open window I saw the lights in two adjacent rooms in the house across the street. The curtains were not drawn, but the lights were dim and I could see figures moving in both They were the figures of two women—two different women in the different rooms who probably knew nothing of each other, though they lived in adjacent apartments.

That picture is still vivid in my mind. That of the young woman pouring out glass after glass of drink, then gulping it, holding her head in her hands, swaying across the room—drunk, dead drunk. She was scantily clad and didn't care what the world thought of her or said—something within her was dead—and she was trying to numb her senses. The drink was intended to provide a sort of anaesthetic to deaden her feeling.

The other window was also open. It revealed a room that was more tidy and a woman who had a hold on herself and her life. She was turning in and in the faint light I could not make out how old she was. Nor did it matter. She had finished the last touches of her toilette and carefully applied cream over her face and hands. From a table beside her bed she picked up a picture and kissed it. She pressed it to her eyes and kissed it again. Then she knelt by her bed, made the sign of the cross on her little body, bowed her head for a few moments, made another cross, got up and turned in. The light was switched off. So was the light of the tottering woman next door.

Just think of it. Two women living in adjacent rooms! They might just as well have lived in separate worlds. I felt like smashing their windows in the hope that they would look out and probably meet each other. Yet, all I did was to switch on my light and draw my curtains.

* * *

And that is, perhaps, how it should be. It is the only alternative to that privileged interference in which the generations that preceded us have indulged. The isolationist school of thought, which represents the modern outlook on life, has grown up as a form of defence against Nosey Parkers and scandal-mongers, who

(Continued on page 48)

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan—the "Frontier Gandhi"—taking a lonely walk at Wardha.

CHINA "INCIDENT" COSTS JAPAN OVER £1,000,000 DAILY

Her Military "Victories" Carry Her No Nearer Her Goal Of Subjugation Of Chinese

There is a multiplicity of indications that Japan has bitten off more in China than she can chew. Military victories she has won, to be sure, and she will probably win more battles. But for Japan it is not primarily a matter of defeating Chinese forces in pitched conflict. That will not win her war for her, writes Mr. Edwin L. James in the "New York Times".

What Tokyo is after is to bring the Chinese people under a subjugation which will permit Japanese commercial hegemony in China. Japan seeks a China which shall be a great consumer of her exported goods and a great reservoir of raw materials. She is not moving very rapidly in that direction

On the one hand, China is too enormous for the Japanese to occupy completely and permanently. On the other hand, the spirit of the Chinese is holding up. It is costing Japan dollars 5,000,000 a day to try to bring the Chinese under her domination and there are now no signs of an early end to that heavy expense.

It is not meant to say that there is prospect of China winning militarily the war Japan has forced upon her. But Japan can win the war militarily and still lose it in effect.

YELLOW RIVER'S REVENGE.

The floods in the valley of the Yellow River have drowned thousands on thousands of Chinese, but they have also proved of tremendous disadvantage to the Japanese armies. There is probably some truth in the Japanese charges that the Chinese cut the dikes and otherwise furthered the devastation of the rushing waters. In any event, the "disaster" has slowed up perhaps for a month or more the planned Japanese drive for the capture of Hankow, present seat of the Chinese Government.

But although foreign military observers on the spot think that Japan is capable of driving on to Hankow, they point out that such an extension of Japanese lines creates new and difficult problems. From a military point of view, the invaders have "captured" the provinces of Shansi, Shantung, Hopeh and Chahar and portions of Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang. Yet, instead of being able to move their forces on after their victories, the Japanese have had to keep garrisons at all strategic points and these troops are constantly being attacked by guerillas. Should the Japanese move on to Hankow, it is estimated they would need 200,000 or 300,000 more troops to make any real consolidation of their progress.

In other words, while the Japanese are said to have over 800,000 men in China and Manchukuo, the intended advance would bring a need for more than 1,000,000 troops. Because of this need for man power, there is doubt that the Japanese will send an expeditionary force into the Canton region in the near future.

SUPPLIES FOR THE CHINESE.

In view of the failure of the Japanese hope that the Chinese spirit of resistance would crumble, the matter of Chinese supplies is of importance. Of course, the bombing of Canton by the Japanese is due to the circumstance that a great part of supplies for China from abroad pass through Hong Kong and Canton.

But, even were the Chinese pushed away from all seaports, they would not lose all sources of help from abroad. In the first place, there is French Indo-China. There is a railroad running from Indo-China to Yunnan province. Supplies are now being received by the Chinese through Indo-China, being moved by truck over 125 miles of highway to Nanning. It is reported a project is now on foot to build a rail line from the Yunnan border to Nanning.

The 350-mile highway to connect Yunnan province with British Burma is nearing completion. It will connect with a British-built highway leading to a Burma rail-head.

Kwangsi and Yunnan provinces, with their natural mountain protections, thus equipped with sources of foreigners supplies, would make South-west China, a stronghold of no mean importance.

There is evidence that British and French interests are ready to aid China in developing new means of communications for the receipt of foreign supplies.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY ISSUE

Dispatches from Shanghai Friday quoted Japanese officials as saying that in regions under their control Japanese law and not Chinese law prevailed and that therefore foreigners were not entitled to extraterritorial privileges in those regions.

The immediate reaction of Washington was to contradict the Japanese thesis and to insist that Americans on Chinese soil occupied by Japanese were still entitled to extraterritorial rights, based on treaties with China. It was pointed out that we stood on our rights to untrammeled commerce, our own courts and our maintenance of military forces in China. Any effort to abolish the American Consular Court of the American District Court in Shanghai would be resisted, it was added.

It is expected that the British and French will take the same position. The British have been stiff about Japanese efforts to interfere with the district in Shanghai under British patrol, and the French have not only insisted upon their rights in the French Settlement in Shanghai but are becoming disturbed over reported Japanese plans to occupy the island of Hainan, which lies off the border of Indo-China and China.

In many respects there are dangers that further incursion by the Japanese into China will bring more clashes between Tokyo and the capitals of the Occidental powers. That Tokyo is weighing these possibilities is indicated by a report from the Japanese capital that Washington and London were considering new joint measures for the protection of their interests in the Far East. This report brought a denial from the State Department.

JAPAN TIGHTENS BELT

It is estimated that the "Chinese Emergency", as it is called in Tokyo, has already cost Japan dollars 2,000,000,000 and the end is not yet. Every month the burden in taxes and restrictions becomes heavier. Japan's exports are off 20 per cent. and her foreign credit is not improving. Both in New York and London credit is becoming a little harder to get. This has resulted in a large decrease in imports for other than military purposes.

Japan's leaders have been warning the people to expect a long war, but the situation is one in which the experts of other countries are asking whether Japan can carry the burden for two or three more years or even longer. Undoubtedly knowledge of the difficult situation of the Japanese at home has heartened the Chinese leaders in their effort to prolong resistance to as great extent as possible.

Not only from a military angle but from the civil angle, too, the task of Japan is to break the spirit of resistance on the part of the Chinese. This is their task not only for winning the fight they are waging but all the more so if Japan is to reap the benefits she seeks from conquering China. It is figured it would take 2,000,000 Japanese soldiers to hold China in subjugation if the Chinese spirit holds. And even if the Japanese could support such a force abroad, the adventure would not be successful until the Chinese were willing to trade with the Japanese on Japanese terms.

Japan has still a long way to go.

Man's Wife A Brake!

Sex Has Little Effect On Speed

"He rides fastest who rides alone" is a very old proveb which remains true even to-day, when the addition of one, two, three or even four passengers imposes little extra strain on the "horses" in a powerful car.

Some interesting studies in the speed of automobiles have recently been made in America under the auspices of the Yale University Committee on Transportation. One notable fact brought to light was that cars without passengers maintained a higher average speed than cars with passengers.

The results observation taken during the winter showed that 4,800 drivers without passengers averaged 43.7 m.p.h., while 5,417 with passengers averaged 43.2 m.p.h. In summer the difference was more marked: drivers without passengers averaged 40.8 m.p.h., as against 38.8 m.p.h. for drivers with companions.

There are two reasons for this reduction in speed when passengers are carried. The more marked summer difference indicates that the presence of wife and family constitutes a definite brake. No doubt the wife is the chief factor. As a general rule she is not accustomed to daily travel and is not, therefore, inured to speed.

There is also the innate sense of responsibility possessed by the driver. Without any verbal request he automatically moderates his speed.

The factor of sex has little effect on car speeds. There is no very significant difference between the respective speeds achieved by men and women drivers. During the first obeservation period the men drove slightly faster than the women. This period extended from November 24th to January 31st and included a tabulation of 11,358 cars, the overall speed of which was 42.9 m.p.h. Of these, 10,249 (90.2 per cent.) were operated by men at an average speed of 43 m.p.h. The balance of 1,109 women (or 9.8 per cent.) drove at an average speed of 41.9 m.p.h.

In the summer period it was found that the position was reversed; the women were driving faster than the men by 0.6 m.p.h. The percentage of women drivers in the summer was double what it had been in the winter. There is a tentative conclusion here that women may be more careful as a drivers than men, reducing their speed to meet winter conditions, but there are so many possible factors affecting this that it would be unwise to treat the conclusion as firm.

MEN ONLY SLIGHTLY FASTER

Combining all observations, the men averaged about four-tenths of a mile an hour faster than the women. The average speed of cars varies at different times of the day and on different days of the week. The slowest driving occurs about midday. This is believed to be caused by the influence of the midday meal, either in anticipation or in retrospect. Drivers looking for a suitable place to feed naturally slow down. There is also evidence suggesting that people who have just eaten a meal tend to drive more slowly.

Sunday returns lower speeds than any other day of the week. Two reasons are suggested. One is that the increased number of cars on the road cuts down average speed solely from traffic difficulties. The other is that Sunday afternoon pleasure driving is often an aimless type of travel with no fixed destination.

The report has no concern with speed by itself, but it is interesting to note that the average speed of American cars on open roads is less than 45 m.p.h. In America there are practically no baby cars and nearly all the vehicles on the road are capable of doing 70 m.p.h. One can fairly conclude that 45 m.p.h. represents what may be called the "safe speed" for American roads.—D. C. J. in "Motoring in India."

MEASURED SPEED OF INSECTS REVIEWED BY SCIENTIST

A mile a minute is the fastest an insect has ever been observed to fly over a measured course. This was done by an Australian dragonfly, whose speed over a distance of between 80 and 90 yards was clocked at three seconds, by the well-known New Zealand entomologist, Dr. R. J. Tillyard. Other scientists, using various methods, have determined the speeds of flying insects belonging to various orders at from 18 to 33 miles an hour.

A review of these authentically measured insect speeds was recently published by Dr. H. E. Ewing, U. S. National Museum entomologist, in commenting on the claimed speed of over 800 miles an hour by a Mexican deer botfly, which was recently exploded by an engineer, Dr. Irving Langmuir, of the General Electric Company's research laboratories.

Mother wanted to spend Saturday afternoon shopping, and father—a statistician—reluctantly agreed to abandon his golf and spend the afternoon with the three small and energetic children.

When mother returned father handed her this:—

Dried tears—nine times.

Tied shoes—thirteen times.

Toy balloons purchased—two per child.

Average life of balloon—twelve seconds.

Cautioned children not to cross street—twenty-nine times.

Children insisted on crossing street—twenty-one times.

Number of Saturdays father will do this again—nought.

My Escape From Devil's Island

THE AMAZING STORY OF A FUGITIVE EXPEDITION THROUGH SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

A Colombian Newspaper Editor Gives Belbenoit A Chance To Escape From The Military Prison—He Calls On Another Fugitive Near The Panamanian Frontier And Becomes A Butterfly Collector—A Butterfly Net Becomes His Passport Through Lines Of Hostile Indians—More Adventures At Sea—He At Last Reaches Soil Protected By The Big Guns Of Uncle Sam.

By RENE BELBENOIT

CONVICT NO. 46635

Escaping from Devil's Island, Rene Belbenoit and five other convicts were seventeen days at sea in an Indian canoe before they reached the British Island of Trinidad. The officials there refused to turn them over to the French Consul, Chifflot, one of the convicts, bought passage on a German boat sailing for Europe.

After resting twenty days, the remaining fugitives put out to sea in a lifeboat, purchased and equipped for them by the British authorities. Landing on the coast of Colombia, where their boat was wrecked, Rene and his companions were robbed of all their clothing by a band of Indians. In a hut they found women's dresses. Attired in feminine garb they were arrested by Spanish soldiers and lodged in the military prison at Barranquilla, awaiting the next French mail steamer which would return them to the dread Devil's Island.

Looking out from behind the heavy steel bars of the National prison at Barranquilla I could see twenty miles of jungle stretching into the north Colombian horizon. My fugitive companions sat in the depths of the big cell and refused to look through the bars. They were worn out, pessimistic, and cursed their fate. In another month, they swore, we'd all be on board a French steamer en route to Devil's Island—and the torture which is the fate of all who attempt to escape.

But I knew something that gave me hope. The Colombians hate the French penal system and are often ready to help runaways. The day after our capture and imprisonment, under orders of the French Minister, long article appeared in "La Prensa" the Colombian paper, about our adventure—and misadventure. The editor himself came to the prison; if I would write a series of articles for him on the French penal colony, he said, he would pay me generously. He talked with Governor Blanco of the prison and things immediately were made more comfortable for us. He appealed to the French Minister in Bogota, but the Minister was adamant. He insisted that we be placed on the first French steamer. Two policemen from the Paris Surete, he advised, were catching the ship in order to take us into custody.

San Blas men guard their territory vigilantly against the white man.

The San Blas island girls were the most beautiful among the primitive women I had seen.

My four companions were very moody, each finding some fault with the other, blaming their predicament on first one then the other. They began swearing at me, and soon we were embroiled in a bloody fight. At first I thought I would surely succumb in that cell to their blows, but then Darbar took my part against the other three, and with his strength we soon had the others cowering in a far corner. He had broken a leg off the table and threatened to break the skull of any man who stepped from the shadows.

The noise of our combat brought guards. In a manner at first mysterious I was taken out and locked up in a solitary cell. Then, and this is hard to believe unless you know the South Americans, the prison adjutante came to my cell, handed me paper and pencils, and said:

"Belbenoit, we are going to let you escape. Your friends are a different type of fugitive; they did not serve their time, and they were convicted of serious crimes. We've checked up on you. Spend the next day writing articles for La Prensa. The editor will pay you for them tomorrow afternoon. To-morrow night you will find your cell door open. Bon Voyage!" He turned and left me before I had a chance to speak.

The Door Opens—To Freedom

The following day I wrote seven articles about different phase of the notorious French Guiana penal administration. Late in the afternoon the Editor came into my cell. He read the articles and handed me a roll of bills.

Excitedly I ate the generous supper that was brought to me. I sat close to the bars of the window watching the moon come up from the eastern horizon. One hour, two hours, three hours, four hours I sat and then I heard a key grating against the lock. I heard the lock snap. I heard the key being removed. Then—silence. I stood up went to the door and cautiously turned the knob, pushed the door slightly and it opened. Not a soul was

(Continued On Page 54)

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Variety may be the spice of life but any one knows that too much spice is worse than none at all.

Hidden Spring Behind The Wardha Scheme

Aryanayakam, The Man And His Dream

(By M. K. VENKATRAMAN.)

The state-making dream is a very old dream in the history of the world. It plays too small a part in novels. Plato and Confucius, Buddha, Gandhiji and Tolstoy in our own day are but the highest of a great host of minds that have had a kindred aspiration, have dreamt of a world of men better ordered, happier, finer, securer. They imagined cities grown more powerful and peoples made rich, happy and multitudinous by their efforts: they thought in terms of ending the muddle and disease and dirt and misery and the confusions that waste human possibilities. They thought of these things with passion and desire as other men think of the soft lines and tender beauty of women. Thousands of men there are to-day, almost mastered by this white passion of statecraft.

A Dynamic Albeit Silent Personality

A shining example of this host of humanity is Mr. B. D. Aryanayakam, the hidden spring behind the much talked of Wardha Scheme and his no less dynamic wife, Mrs. Aryanayakam, who is in charge of the Wardha Training School, the centre and hub of the entire scheme. Unassuming in disposition, in spite of a prepossessing personality and a beaming face, his tall and well-built figure and clear-cut features will hardly put you in mind of the puny race of Tamils from whom he hails. It was, therefore, with mixed surprise and curiosity that one learnt during his recent visit to Bombay at the time of the Premiers' Conference, that although a Tamil, he is actually descended of Ceylonese stock.

Mr. Aryanayakam is officially the secretary of the Hindusthani Talim Sangh, which was entrusted by the Haripura Congress Session with the work of drafting the syllabus of the famous Wardha Scheme. Kakasaheb Kalelkar and Acharya Kripalani are the other two members of the Committee. The principle of a scheme of self-supporting education was first suggested by Mahatmaji and later enlarged by Dr. Zakir Husein of Delhi. Few would have realised that behind this historic achievement was the patient spade work of Mr. Aryanayakam carried on for nearly two years at the Sheogaon Ashram, to induce Gandhiji to lend his powerful prestige to a scheme of basic national education conceived by himself during his Russian and Swedish tours. Gandhiji was to the scheme of Mr. Aryanayakam what the "Prince" was to ancient Machiavelli, who, although powerless himself, saw a way of doing the work of state-building by seizing the imagination of a Prince. Once his dream was seized by Mahatmaji, like the characteristically selfless man that he is, he has receded into the background.

Education Through Basic Crafts

The principle of basic crafts is inspired by the success of similar institutions in Russia and Sweden and was the first nucleus suggested by Mr. Aryanayakam. The famous principle of making it pay for the support of education was added by Gandhiji and later on elaborated by Dr. Zakir Husein: for Gandhiji was the earliest to realise the atrophy of the young Indian mind through the soulless non-national education of our schools, which are kept under thraldom by the State grants and, therefore, incapable of escape from Government dictation. The earliest planned educational hygiene was the starting of various Vidyapeeths, which were later expected to play a significant part in the development of national education and replace existing Universities. With the coming into power of the Congress the question of broadbasing the Vidyapeeth national education was urgent. (The mere recognition of their degrees, as was recently done by the Bombay Cabinet, was not the ultimate aim, the opinion of many nationalist educationists). The Congress in power could have wrought a transformation. But, what Gandhiji was planning for was a scheme whose fate did not have to depend on the fortune of the Congress or the whims of political parties, a scheme which was to be self-supporting. It is to be regretted that this self-support feature is tardy of achievement.

The essentials of the scheme are its insistence on nationalism. Education to be healthy, as Premier Kher is fond of insisting, should be indigenous and suited to the genius and spirit of a race. That India had not yet produced a Dalton or Dr. Montessori to correlate her genius and spirit to her education was a slur on the originality and drive of our educationists. It is a consolation that we have our Kalelkars and Aryanayakams.

"Mr. Williams"

When I met Dr. or Mr. Aryanayakam, as he wishes to be known, at the Y.M.C.A., at Wodehouse Road, Bombay, I was instructed by Kakasaheb Kalelkar to ask for "Mr. Williams." I asked for "Mr. Williams," and was shown to a tall man in Khadi, a long 'lalchi,' 'pancha kacha' and the typically laced 'angavastram' or upper cloth of the South. His Tamil was accented in a way suggestive of Tinnevelly. I hoped he was from the South of Madras. I was destined to be disappointed. He was from Ceylon and had felt attracted to Bengal after graduating from Kandy. His post-graduate work at the Calcutta University over, he made two trips to Europe and was Secretary to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, both at Santiniketan and during the poet's travels. He also obtained his doctorate.

A Worthy Spouse

Associated with Mr. Aryanakam in his work is Mrs. Aryanayakam, nee Miss Ganguly, who threw up a brilliant career as Principal of a Women's College at Benares to organise the Wardha Training Centre.

When I talked to him at the Y.M.C.A. building on that night in May, his modesty struck me. He was in difficulties about his food arrangements. On enquiry I learnt that it was because he was a vegetarian. I was surprised. Was he not "Mr. Williams"? Was he not, therefore, a Christian and a non-vegetarian? He was more surprised than myself how I happened to call him "Mr. Williams".....Kaka Kalelkar..... told me..... to ask for "Mr. Williams".....Really.... Well, to this day I have not solved this little mystery, as I later learnt that Mr. Williams was not his name.

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GERMANY INTRIGUES IN IRAN

Litvinoff Warns That German Air Line Is Part Of Plan To Attack Soviet From South

Cabling to the "New York Times," from Moscow, Mr. Harold Denny says:

Considerable concern is being manifested here over alleged German economic penetration of Iran, which is believed to have definite political and military motives threatening to the Soviet Union.

Iran, on the Soviet Union's southernmost border, would make an ideal base for attack against Soviet Transcaucasia, in which is the Soviet's greatest center of petroleum production—essential in modern war.

According to Soviet sources, the Germans have crowned their intensive encroachment into Iranian trade with the establishment of an airline—Berlin-Athens-Rhodes-Damascus-Baghdad-Teheran-Kabul—which the Russians believe has political objectives, since it cannot pay operating expenses.

The Germans, it is alleged, are building a big airdrome at Teheran for this line and, even more threatening, have been permitted to use the military airdrome at the city of Meshed, only a few miles from the Turkmenistan border. Meshed is within easy bombing distance of Baku, the great Soviet oil center, and modern bombers even could fly from Meshed to Batum, where the Soviet's largest oil refinery is situated.

It is also said here that a German shipbuilding plant has begun constructing a shipyard at Pekhlevi, a port on the Caspian Sea only a little more than 200 miles from Baku.

Thus if the Soviet allegations are correct, Germany is preparing to be able to attack the Soviet at its most vulnerable point should war come. The other great centers of Soviet industry for the production of materials necessary in modern war lie well inland and are situated in regions remote from each other, from Ukraine through the Urals to the Far East.

This German airline, it is asserted here, was opened in April by Lufthansa and four-motored Junkers planes are making weekly flights with passengers and mail. A certain number of seats, it is declared, is reserved in each plane for German Government officials. It is intended, according to Soviet sources, to fly forty-passenger planes eventually over this airway.

German economic penetration of Iran—conceived here as a Hitlerite version of Germany's pre-war dream of a "Drang nach Osten"—has been marked since 1935, according to Soviet sources.

Germany has obtained a clearing agreement with the Iranian Government similar to those she has concluded with many of the Balkan and Danubian countries, and besides selling Iran important manufactured goods is finding in that country sources of raw materials, such as nickel, lead and copper.

Germany has succeeded in crowding other capitalist countries, including Great Britain, out of the Iranian market and now, according to Soviet sources, occupies second place in Iranian foreign trade, second only to the Soviet Union.

It is alleged here that Germany has accompanied this penetration with the infiltration of a flock of German specialists, many of whom are spies, and that they have worked their way even into the Iranian Government Ministries and departments, where they are able to influence government policy. Other Nazi activities in Iran, according to Soviet sources, include inculcating fascist ideology by many means, including the exchange of visits between German representatives and Iranians and the procurement of Iranian young people as students in German educational institutions.

Moscow's concern over the aggressive preparations of Fascist States, especially Germany, was shown again to-day in a lengthy speech on foreign affairs by Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff to his constituents in his electoral district in Leningrad, from which he is a candidate to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic

M. Litvinoff, speaking in much franker terms than diplomats usually employ, expressed his belief that Germany in the more or less near future would launch an attack intended to restore to her her pre-war frontiers, and already had made menacing demands as to her lost colonies.

Reviewing the whole disillusioning post-war history and affirming once again the Soviet's peace policy, M. Litvinoff restated the perilous position of the small powers threatened by Germany and again emphasized the Soviet's obligation to aid Czechoslovakia if the latter were attacked The Soviet Union in its negotiations with capitalist powers was not seeking alliances to further its own interests, but was endeavouring only to safeguard world peace, he asserted.

GWALIOR--

City Of Historic Palaces And Temples Galore

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Gwalior, famed in legend and history, is a city abounding in numerous objects of the most absorbing interest and attractiveness. It possesses not only great historic associations and architectural beauty, but also wonderful scenery, which is held by some competent authorities to rival that of Kashmir itself.

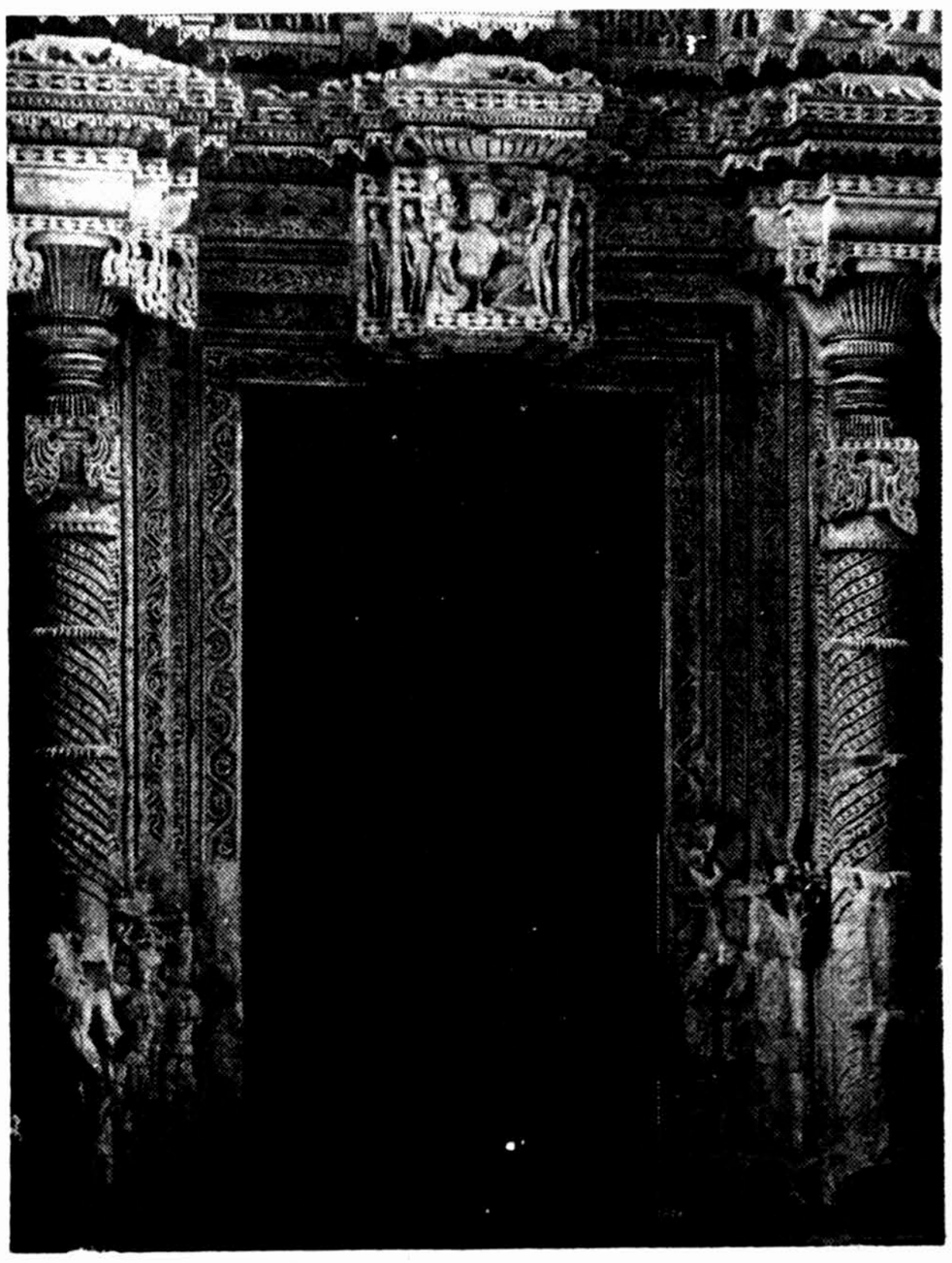
The Fort

The most alluring beauty spot in Gwalior is the rock fortress, which a leading historian has described as 'a pearl in the necklace of castles of Hind.' It is situated on a precipitous, flat-topped and isolated hill of sandstone which rises some nearly 300 feet above the level of the surrounding country. The hill is long and narrow; its extreme length from north to south is 1 3/4 miles, while its breath varies from 600 feet to 2, 800 feet. The walls are 35 feet and the rock immediately below is steeply but irregularly scraped all round the hill. The view from the fort is varied and extensive. Except during the rainy season, when the hills are green, the general appearance of the country is brown and arid.

Six massive gateways give access to the fort. The main entrance of the fort is the Alamgiri Gate or the Gate of Aurangazeb. It is quite plain and the inscription is obliterated. Inside it is a small courtyard in which the Mohamadan governors sat to dispense justice in those days. The Hindol or the Badal Mahal gate is a fine specimen of Hindu architecture. It was erected by a member of the Tomara dynasty, possibly, by Raja Man Singh himself. This gate is so called because of an 'hindola' or swing having been in that gate. It is typical of the fourteenth century fortification. The Bhairon or Bansur gate was the work of one of the earliest Kachhwaha Rajahs. The Ganesh Gate was built by Dungar Singh who reigned from 1424 to 1454. The other two gates are the Lakshman Gate and the Elephant Gate.

Gujari Mahal

Turning to the right from the quadrangle inside from the Hindola gate, one sees the structure known as the Gujari Mahal. It measures 300 feet by 230 feet and has two storeys. It is built of hewn stone. This beautiful building was built by Raja Man Singh for his favourite queen, Mriganayana ('fawn-eyed)' who was a Gujari by caste. The discovery of Mriganayana has a romantic tale behind it. Raja Man Singh



The Architectural Doorway of Sas Bahu Temple.

was one day hunting near the village of Rai to the north-east of the fort, when he suddenly came on the lovely Gujari maiden. On enquiry he found that she was as renowned for her strength as for her beauty, having vanquished a wild buffalo in single combat. The enamoured ruler asked her whence she acquired her strength and was told that it came from the waters of Rai. The Rajah offered to make her his queen and she consented on condition that the waters of Rai were made to flow by her place of residence. The Rajah readily agreed and the traces of the old acqueduct are still to be seen in the Gujari Mahal Palace. This Gujari queen was a great enthusiast for music and it is through her influence that Gwalior became a centre of music under Rajah Man Singh, who ruled from 1486 to 1517.

Man Mandir

The palace of Rajah Man Singh, called Man Mandir, is a masterpiece of Indian craftsmanship and, in the words of Fergusson, is "the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age in India.' The interior of this magnificent building consists of two open court-yards surrounded by suites of rooms roofed over with ceilings of various designs and possessing rich and beautiful decoration in the form of perforated screens, pendants, cornices, mouldings, geometrical and floral patterns turned into mosaic with the use of coloured enamelled tiles. The exterior of the palace is covered with tiles of brilliant colour and exquisite design which have bravely weathered the storms of ages and the elephants, ducks and peacocks in blue, green and gold mosaic, lighten and enhance the massive contours of the fort.

"Mirror Palace"

Above the dungeons in the Man Mandir is the Sish Mahal or 'Mirror Palace" used by the Zenana. This noteworthy building is furnished with a beautifully design-

(Continued On Page 42)

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FROM BEAUTY TO TRUTH

KEY TO APPRECIATION OF INDIAN ART

(By Y. K. SHUKLA)

(Summary of a Lecture on "Indian Art and Its Inner Aspect," given by Mr. Y. K. Shukla, on 9th July, 1938, under the auspices of the Society Dante Alighieri, Bombay).

Art is the only medium through which any two nations can commune with and understand each other. I take this opportunity to understand each other through that divine language of the artiste. Indian religious scriptures describe three ways of human expression. The first way is to express through common human language. The second is to express through forms conceived on mental plane expressed on the picture-plane of the artist. This second way is the artist's vehicle of thought and expression. He expresses himself through his paintings which is considered to be a difficult one, but it is the best of the two. The artist's functions become more important than the poet's. The latter expresses himself through the imagery of words. The artist gives the three dimensional views of the idea he has to express.

Influence Of The Himalayas

The history of Indian Art extends to a past more remote than that of Mohenjo-daro or Harrapa. Its antiquity can be dated back to the snowy peaks of the Himalayas. These Himalayas have been the source of inspiration to Indian master-builders and artists in general. Indian architecture has its root in the Himalayas. The forms of the snowy peaks were gradually transformed into the huts of the Vedic Rishis. These Rishis who dwelt in the valleys worshipped the snowy peaks lit with the golden rays of the morning or setting sun. But when they migrated southwards, they had retained in their mind the idea of nature worship, and as they could not get the glimpse of that awe-inspiring snowy peaks of the Himalayas, pink and glittering in the rays of the morning sun in whose praise the Indian sages sang in ecstasy, they conceived the same form in their temples of worship. The outstanding example in support of this statement is the rock-cut temple of Ellora, whose outlines when silhouetted against the red sky gives the correct impression of the Himalaya peaks clad in snow. These Himalayas in Indian Art have also their influence in the classical literature of India.

The great Indian Poet Kalidasa had his inspiration in the mystery and beauty of the Himalayas, and if these wonders of nature could inspire the great poet of India, how could the Indian master-builders remain unmoved by their majestic beauty! The Indian master-builder reached the soaring heights of the Kanchan Ganga or (the Mount Everest) through his own medium unlike the modern expeditionists.

Art Genesis

The genesis of Indian Art is the consistent and unabated efforts of the Indian race to express truth which is both beauty and benefaction. From beauty to benefaction and benefaction to Truth is the course of artistic realization. The Indian artist has only that aim in view. The effor is to uncover the 'Golden Vessel' which is hiding the face of Truth.

Indian fine art is not a form of artistic criticism, but an opening into a new world of aesthetic thoughts full of the deepest interest. It is uplifting. It has its growth in nature It can be compared to a lotus which has its growth in the mud, but still keeps itself untouched by the very elements which nourished it.

One can appreciate Indian art only, if he divests himself of his prepossessions, endeavours to understand Indian thought and the Indian point of view. This is the key to the appreciation of Indian art. In this light only, the evolution of Indian art can be studied.

With regard to India, art has been the medium of that expression of Truth. After all, the aim of the humanity is to possess knowledge, but of what use is it, if it does not lead man to right knowledge, right speech and right action? It was this humility of the Indian artist, which could not tempt him to label his works with his name. He left his works as anonymous. What was name and fame to him, in comparison to the results of his devotion to arts? He dedicated his name at the feet of the goddess of art and learning, whose realisation he sought through his own medium; and the history of Indian art is the history of the success in realizing that Eternal Bliss. Nature was the fountain of inspiration for the Hindu. He saw the same supernatural force working through the universe—in the rising of the sun, at noon-day and at sun-set. The dark undulating purple lines made by the distant mountains, hiding the red, as resplendant sun, filled him with awe and majesty which one experiences when he sees a broken fragment of an Indian sculpture or a pealed-off Ajantine frescoe.

Art Is Service

The gushing river brought him the eternal smile and music, and the shadows of the fleeting clouds cast in the patterns upon the verdant hills and dales, gave him the glimpse of Truth veiled in beauty. What he felt in nature was reflected in Vedic thought which still permeates the whole atmosphere of Indian life and is the originating impulse of Indian art and the influence which links together all its different historic phases.

As an Indian poet has sung, the Indian artist tries to lift the veil from the face of beauty which hides from his view its real identity. The struggle, not only of the Indian artist, but the artist in general, is to go beyond the physical aspects of beauty and be in tune with him who is the source of the ever changing forms of beauty.

It is the primordial aphorism that one should trans-substantiate itself into many. So, the Indian artist has tried to give mould to the unformed humus for the expression of the formless. He is one who believes in the principle of 'work,' and he works without expecting any results thereof. That is one of the reasons why one is astounded at seeing the super-human work produced by him in the field of Indian art. He has always approached his subjects with a feeling of devotion. It is seldom that you come across a work of Indian art devoid of its devotional appeal. It is this 'Bhakti' or devotion in Indian plastic or graphic art which has given India a place on the map of world's art. The lavishly carved, sculptured and painted cave-cathedrals of India are a testimony to the spirit of 'Bhakti' which inspired the Indian artist to chisel out of the mountains, monuments of art which preach sermons in stone.

Religious Background

India's first artistic manifestation was through natural forms. The reliefs on the rails of Bharhut. Sanchi, and Amravati Stupas were the first beginnings of India's plastic expression; and its culmination reached to the "Yakshinis" of the Mathura and Bharhut schools of sculptures which gave us the round amplitude of the modelling of limbs, its melting quality, the flowing curves of the compositional movements, melodious in their languid capriciousness.

As no phase of Indian art exists apart from the whole, so are the various aspects and forms interconnected. Fluid, accentless continuity and distribution and dynamic coherance in the Indian plastic art, is the result of that effort on the part of the Indian artist. to visualize the formless through his artistic creations. At times the repetition of one motif or form by the artist only suggested his quest of the Ideal he had before his mind. In repeating the innumerable forms of Buddhas or Boddhisvatvas on the walls of Ajanta. the artist wanted to come nearer his subject and be one with the personality of the subject depicted. Hence his creations bear that underground vitality and calmness. There is no accent in the deeply inter-related extensiveness. That is why plasticity and accentless distribution as well as naturalism are among the essential and permanent aspects of Indian sculpture. Similarly the art of painting in India has the same bias for Truth in its various facets. The artists of Ajanta, Rajput, Moghul or Kangra 'Kalam', a happy combination of the latter two, had the same back-ground of divine approach to his subject. As no Indian song is considered worth hearing unless it is replete with the praises of Lord Krishna, the Indian artist also did not consider himself accomplished in his art, till he justified himself by painting the divine love of Radha and Krishna who charmed the gopis on the banks of black Jamuna by his captivating divine music of the flute. The artists and poets, as well as the whole universe listens to that divine music which entrances the listeners by its divine rhythmic flow.

Poets And Artists

These divine love episodes of the Lord and his consort have inspired the poets like Narsingh Metha, Jaydeva, and Chaitanya Prabhu to give vent to their poetic feelings of divine ecstasy and love. No wonder, then, that these love-episodes become the principle theme of the Indian artist. Here again, it is the Indian religious point of view which should be considered prior to one's appreciation of this side of Indian's artistic expression.

The majestic figure of Padmapani at Ajanta has attracted the universal appreciation. Its pictorial qualities, its grandiose outlines, clearness of the colour of the flesh and its transparent shadows and the breath of technique were inspired by the religion which preached the simple gospel of truth in life. To understand the Ajanta frescoes, it is necessary for one to understand the whole psychology of the Buddhist religion which preached the religion of piety, peace, and contemplation.

In the peaceful lines and flowing curves of the Ajanta paintings, is found that contemplative mood of the artist and the cosmic rhythm of the universe The hand that painted this Bodhisatva painted his very soul.

The inner motive which inspired the Indian artist to carve the head of Buddha, Sakya-Muni, was to approach the same ideal of ever-lasting bliss. This head of the Seer is a true portrait-type of a high-bred intellectual Indian, but all that is pure, spiritual and holy in Indian thought and religion is summed up in this supremely lovely face. The perfect oval shape. the small refined chin, and the finely chiselled features, speak of the God-like man who chose to leave all that was his. The nobly vaulted brow and exquisitely formed eyes, with half-fallen meditative lids tell us of infinite spiritual strength. A touch of sadness seems to rest on the full and tender lips, yet we can almost see them wreathed with a consoling living smile, and hear them utter words of blessing and perfect peace.

Nataraja Dance

And again, observe the Nataraja sculpture at Elephanta which is embodiment of titanic power, a majestic conception of the Deity who for his pleasure sets the worlds innumerable in motion—the whole body vibrating with the rhythmic movement of the dance in all its seeming naivete embodies the mystic idea of divine ecstasy. The noble head bears the same look of serene calm and dispassion which illuminates the face of the Lord Buddha.

Thus, the Indian Vishva-Karma, has tried to express that under-current which runs through his sculpture, painting and architecture expressive of the prime wish of the Divine Architect.

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WHAT INDIA MEANS TO ENGLAND

(Prof. N. R. Malkani)

When I visited Europe, the prospect of visiting the British Isles created in me no enthusiasm. I felt a certain heaviness, a sort of unwillingness to go "Home." And yet I knew the English language; I had quite a number of friends in England; in my suit case, was a neat parcel of letters of introduction. I could meet any number of persons I chose and talk of India, of England, of foreign affairs. So I arrived to try and discover the lay of the land here and even abroad. And all the time anxious to know the reactions of an average Englishman to an Indian and his point of view.

Brown And White

I believe that my colour does not very much matter here. The Negro's may. It is only in France that people are colour-proof. In England, they are used to the "Brownies" and don't mind becoming a shade more brown, as we wish to become a shade more white. In fact when I asked a friend about it, he said, 'Why when I look at my white colour, I think it is not quite natural. I like the brown, for I think that should be the natural skin colour. In fact, many of us like your colour, and to be frank, for some of us, the colour of your fair sex has a greater appeal . . .' But my dress matters a little more than my colour. On the road, little children cannot help saying "Hallo" and I like it ever so much. I wish I could lift up and kiss these children. I havn't touched one for the last many months. And may be, they would like it too. Older children just whisper I say, John, just look at that gentleman." Then we all smile and go our ways. The older people are extremely polite and feel in me some interest. But all my friends tell me that the European loves the Indian ladies' "sari," that more Indians ought to wear my dress which is quite proper and suitable to the climate. In time, it will be liked too.

I talk English and it surprises many. They cannot help asking me "How often had I been to England" and "Who taught me such good English?" In fact, they have reason to be surprised. The Japanese and Chinese talk little and poor English. They don't need to know more. The Europeans pick it up to do business with this nation of shopkeepers. They don't wish to know more. We take it up more seriously, for service is a serious affair. And quite a large number learn it for its literary value and do remarkably well. Hearing me talk English, the Englishman suspects I am more civilized than he imagined; for now I look a little like him. Talking English and behaving English is "interesting"—whatever that word may or may not mean to the English. The meaning of that word varies in direct relation to the mood of the person or the quality of the weather.

Gandhian Way

I may be "interesting" but I find that the average Englishman has little interest in India. To be short, the working class knows nothing and wants to know nothing about India. The middle class knows a little, and its intelligent part wants to know a little more about India, but the press will not let them know more than is considered proper. The ruling class rules and gets its knowledge and opinions about India from the 'man on the spot', the white bureaucrat who dies hard when he returns to England. I have not met the working class or any member of the ruling class. But I have been told interesting stories about Gandhiji and Jawaharlalji who met them. This is what a well-informed person told me about the former:—"Gandhiji should have addressed groups of middle and upper middle classes here. The sort of thing he did at Mr. Horrabin's was very effective. There was a large gathering of intelligent and interested persons. They all put him searching questions, and he gave them not convincing but straight and satisfactory answers. The men knew what he wanted and why. They liked him. Such gatherings would have done a great deal of good by creating an enlightened public opinion which the Government could not have ignored. He could have gone to the Cambridge and Oxford Universities oftener and spoken to the Unions. It is there that the future rulers are educated. They would have welcomed him, respected him, some of them would have taken stories for home where the rulers live. Papers would have reported, and there would have been a stir. Even the B. B. C. may have been sounded. I am sure they would have liked to invite him to talk, if they had dared. But he lived at Kingsley Hall and made some friends among the poor there. He visited Liverpool and made some impression. I remember how a policeman who heard him came to me gasping, saying 'It's great. Never heard any one else talking like that, in my life.' Now that is the Indian way of doing propaganda. It is the Gandhian way. But it was terribly slow and time was too short I think Gandhiji's stay in Kingsley Hall was wonderful but did positively negative propaganda. It made the ruling class vary and uneasy. Of course, he met many members of the ruling class. Perhaps he liked Hoare best. Hoar did not mince matters like MacDonald. He meant what he said, and it was an experience for Gandhi to meet a Britisher who genuinely "ruled India for its good". Hoare was a

(Continued On Page 51)

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Life is born and Death is the inevitable end of every living thing, and yet the basic fact of Life is its continuity. The continuity of life is guaranteed by Reproduction—the great urge of all living organisms. One of the essential characteristics of Life as distinguished from non-living objects is its capacity to reproduce generation after generation of living forms.

Reproduction is one of the greatest marvels of the Universe. One of the fundamental attributes of living matter is its capacity to assimilate into itself other substances, and this is done in such a way that assimilation is greater and waste products lesser so that there is growth. When growth continues, there is a need for reducing it, and hence there is reproduction.

Reproduction By Fission

Reproduction is not always sexual. The lowest forms of life do not multiply sexually. The simplest type of reproduction is known as fission. This consists of a mere division of a single body into two similar bodies. The offspring is not a small section of the parent, but the parent divides to bring forth two entire offsprings. There is no death following the division, there are two surviving adults. Bacteria breed by binary fission. A single bacterial divides into two in fifteen minutes. in ten hours there are nearly five thousand and in twenty-four hours they become millions and even billions.

When the cellular structure of the organism is complex, then reproduction by simple division is difficult. Some organisms divide lengthwise from the mouth downwards. Worms often demonstrate transverse division. Multiple fission takes place when a single individual in the course of reproduction, divides itself into several units In another type of division a single living being divides itself into two unequal divisions. The parent body only separates from it small portions of itself and the latter group up to the size of the original. In many cases several small offsprings are detached in chain formation below the head end of the parent.

Reproduction By Budding

When organisms are large and unwieldy and division is impossible they reproduce by a system which is known as budding. This is a sexless reproduction in multicellular forms of life. In the process of budding the original parent remains almost intact, free to feed and protect itself, and a very tiny portion of it is detached, which gradually becomes the large-sized parent. These buds are thrown off the parent body as soon as they are fit to look after themselves. Jellyfish and corals reproduce by budding.

Sexual Reproduction

Before reproduction by sexes begins there is an intervening stage. In animals each offspring is born from a single ovum. If a bitch gives birth to quadruplets, then four ova were fertilised. But there are organisms which bring forth two, four or hundreds of offsprings from a single ovum.

The methods of sexual reproduction reveal that all reproductions are one type of growth. Just as the individual grows in height, weight and strength, likewise growth follows reproduction. This reproduction is a sexual in the beginning where the male and the female are absent.

The beginning of sex is interesting. The flagellates reproduce by simple division. But, then, it is observed that two divisions gradually combine, and form themselves into one unit. It is well known that each cell contains a nucleus, the basis and centre of its existence. In certain organisms it is found that two units lie together and then exchange parts of their nuclei. Here is simple mixing, an exchange of physical material between two living units.

Sexual reproduction is seen to begin in small multicellular animals. The parent releases from its body tiny, sparkling, lively units of cells These released cells pair together and become one, this unit growing up to be the adult parent. In all later higher stages of animals the process of reproduction is epitomised in the coming together of cells.

In the human being and the higher animals, the task of reproduction is localised to differentiated "reproductive cells." These cells are entirely dependent upon other cells to feed them. They contribute nothing to the parent, for their task is to produce and nurture the offspring.

"Marrying Cells"

These reproductive cells are called marrying cells or gametes. There are two kinds of these gametes; the ova or the egg, and the sperms or spermatozoa. Reproduction takes place when cells of each kind—the ovum and the sperm—come together. It is in the existence of these two kinds of cells that nature has differentiated between the male and the female. The female possesses the ova, and the male contains the sperms. The ovum is a small globular cell which is capable of growing into a living unit. Before the ovum can so develop, it must 'marry' or come together with a spermatosoon. The male sperm is a snake-like object with an oval head and a long tail. It is extremely active and virile and is able to take directions with the help of the tail. The sperm when it permeates the ovum, fertilises it. The fertilised ovum grows in almost all cases within the body of the female. In the case of the birds the egg is laid outside. Reptiles, fishes, and other small animals too lay their eggs outside the body.

The Male Organs

The male sex organs are three in number. Spermatozoa are manufactured in the testes , a pair of roundish bodies; then they pass through a number of canals in the penis to be injected into the female body; and there are a number of glands whose secretions blend with the discharged sperm.

A testes consists of a number of tubes holding within them a number of cells which multiply profusely. Any cell includes a central body called the nucleus, and round about the nucleus is cytoplasm The nucleus in any of the cells in the testes becomes the sperm head, and part of the cytoplasm becomes the tail. From the testes in the human body, the spermatozoa enter the epididymis, a long canal about thirty feet long in which they are stored till required during sexual intercourse. From the tube they pass along a passage in the penis called the urethra. Here the spermatozoa are mixed with fluids discharged from three glands. The fluids act upon the spermatozoa, making them virile and active, enlivening them from the dormant state in which they lie in the urethra

In a single sexual act, the human being emits about two hundred million spermatozoa, of which only one, and sometimes two or three may succeed in fertilising the ovum.

Ovum

The female ovum or egg is very much larger than the male gamete. The human egg is very small compared to the size of an egg of a small bird. It is microscopic, only a hundred and twen-

(Continued On Page 55)

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ECONOMICS FOR STUDENTS

ELEMENTARY ECONOMICS. By Jathar and Beri. Published by Oxford University Press. Price Rs. 1-12.

This is a little hand-book which could be conveniently carried into one's pocket running into 220 pages, within the compass of which elementary economics has been dealt with in chapters such as Stages of Economics Development, General Notions, Wants and their Satisfaction, Production of Wealth, Value and Exchange, Money Credit and Banking, Trade and Transport, National Income and its Distribution, Welfare Work and Labour Legislation, Public Finance, etc Thus, it will be noticed that a sufficient ground has been covered for a treatise of this size by the learned authors who are experienced professors of the subject. The authors themselves state that this little booklet has been specially adapted to meet the requirements of Bombay University syllabus in economics; both for the Intermediate Arts and First Year Commerce students under the Bifurcation Scheme.

This booklet is suited for this purpose, as well as for the layman who wishes to acquire within a short time a general workable knowledge of elements of economics for the purpose of understanding the speeches and reviewes on economic subjects in the press. Each chapter is followed by a summary where the salient points dealt with are discussed in a summarised form and defined in such cases where the definition is necessary. A set of questions are also added to each chapter, which decidedly adds to usefulness of this little book from the standpoint of the student for whom it is specially meant.

S. R. D.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT IV OF 1936. By Govindlal D. Shah, B.A., LL.B. Published by Messrs N. M. Tripathi and Co., Bombay. Price Rs. 1-14-0.

This is an excellent annotation of the Act which will come very handy to the practitioners, the employers, as well as the wage-earners or Trade Union authorities. In short, it is undoubtedly a complete handbook, guide and reference book to the Act as the author claims it to be.

Besides the full text which has been carefully annotated, a number of Appendices have been added, which are also of undoubted value to those who have to deal with the Act and its working from day to day.

To put it briefly, it is an excellent publication on the subject and that too at a very reasonable price.

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Fixing Of Railway Rates In India

"RAILWAY RATES IN RELATION TO TRADE AND INDUSTRY IN INDIA"—By Prof. R. D. Tiwari, M.A., LL.B.—Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., Price Rs. 6|-.

The general principles underlying the fixing of rates for the transport of passengers and goods are found discussed and enunciated in economic text books. But their application to actual conditions is a difficult art. Though the Indian public is vitally interested in its railways and the financial and economic effects of their policy and working, the problems of their rate fixing have not been studied with the care which they deserve. Prof. Tiwari's book is, therefore, to be specially welcomed as a scientific and elaborate effort to investigate the rating system adopted by Railways in India with particular reference to the transport of principal commodities and the various indigenous industries concerned.

The first chapter is devoted to a discussion of the theoretical basis of rates and fares. The relative importance and implications of the cost of service and value of service principles are set forth and the extreme difficulty and complexity involved in their application in practice will be clear from the author's own conclusion which is as follows—"The task of fixing a reasonable rate is at once most delicate and difficult; those entrusted with the task of rate-making can do no better than make tentative experiments, each step being a milestone in the progressive realisation of maximum satisfaction." The next seven chapters deal with the position of the railway transport commodities like raw cotton, wheat and wheat flour, woollen, cement, coal, sugar and paper. The facts and figures given are as instructive as the general conclusions drawn from the policies lying behind them. The concluding chapter sets down the general impressions created by the detailed study and puts in a strong plea for a national rates policy which will prove helpful to the industrial development of the country. The last sentence in the book sums up the appeal in the following words:—"The Railway Authority of the future should deal with the railways as one coordinated national industry and make suitable and timely changes to help the economic progress of the country, if it is to justify its independent and exalted position."

V. G. K.

GUJARATI BOOKS

JIVAN SAMBHARNA, by Mrs. Sharda Mehta, Baroda. price Rs 2/8

Mrs. Sharda Mehta, in this book, which is a reprint of her contributions to the magazine called "Sharda" gives its readers the reminiscences—of her life. It is a piece of autobiography, and traces the rise and progress of the social and public life, right from the beginning. Mrs. Sharda and her elder sister, Lady Vidyagauri Nilkanth were the first lady graduates of Gujarat (December 1901) and ever since graduation, both of the sisters have been always in the forefront of every educational and social activity, not only of Gujarat, but of the whole of India. Mrs. Sharda is happily still in our midst and working for the uplift of women in our province with the same keenness and zeal as before. She has been a devout disciple of Gandhiji, who renders her every conceivable help. The incidents she relates are not yet old, and those who have participated in them, are with us. All the same the pen pictures she has drawn of some of the actors and the glimpses she has given into the lives of others, are interesting. She writes a simple, chatty style and has thus added to the attractiveness of her work

K.

JAPJI.—Translated by M. P. Desai (Navjivan Printing Press, Ahmedabad) Price As. 9.

"Japji" is the Vani (speech) of Guru Nanakdev written in Punjabi current in the 15-16th century. It is composed in such a compact form that it is difficult to translate it. That difficult task Mr. Desai has accomplished with as much ease and success as he did with "Lokmani" of Guru Arjun Dev. This book is calculated to make his Gujarati readers familiar with the creed of our Sikh brothers.

K

JUBILEE VOLUME OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY (1937).

Besides the address of the President of the Society, Mr. R. P. Masani, a learned as well as a businessman's oration, the volume contains sixteen papers of varying importance and information on anthropological subjects. Some of the writers are those who when in Bombay, had worked in and for the Society, which for a time, before its present resurrection, had become moribund. Sir Patrick Cadell, Mr. G. E. L. Carter and Mr. R. E. Enthoven have not yet severed their connection and interest, and they have been good enough to send papers. Verrier Elwin has written on "The Functional Character of Baiga Philosophy" and Father Heras on "Tree Worship in Mohenjo Daro." Prof. Ghurye has a contribution on "Physical Data from Kathiawad" and Mr. P. G. Shah on "Origin of Shalagram and Tulsi Worship" a daily round of worship with most Hindus. It is altogether a compilation of much worth and value.

K.

TARZAN Part III. Translated by Shankar Shah, Bhavnagar, price As. 5.

This translation of part III of Tarzan's romantic adventures maintains the interest of the first two parts which has greatly interested juvenile readers.

K.

SOMABHAIRAN KAVYO, by Somabhai Bhabsar, Bhavnagar, Price As. 5.

These are songs meant both to teach juveniles as well as to express their feelings when they are unduly restricted by their parents and their teachers when they desire to be instructed in their own way: e.g. see those under the heading Bal Samvedan. The other sections comprise songs on Bal Mandir, Nahise, Lullabies and those suited to the present or new days. They are all so simply written as to appeal to children.

K.

HOME-MAKING

MODERN GIRL'S GUIDE TO HOMEMAKING. By Freda Bedi, Modern Girl, Lahore, Rs. 3.

The book under review is a practical little handbook of about 150 pages and is intended for the guidance of young brides in making a modern home. There are three main sections,—one deals with home decoration and furnishing, the other with suggestions on keeping a clean house, and the third, with food and cookery hints. In addition to these, there are two chapters on Slimming Without Tears, and How to Wait at Table. The book is well got up and profusely illustrated.

While the book contains a lot of useful information, it seems to fail in its main purpose. The book, we are told, has been written for the Indian housewife, and that the author has "kept in view the middle-class family of moderate means" But, unfortunately Mrs. Bedi, being an Englishwoman, finds it difficult try as she might, to understand the needs and requirements of the average middle-class family in India. Naturally, therefore, the standard is far above the means of the class for which is written. The book deals with western decorations and furnishing, but little or no attempt is made to modernize the Indian style of furnishing.

The Cookery section is devoted wholly to English dishes, and critical notes and suggestions on Indian food and methods of cooking are conspicuous by their absence. The volume contains over forty illustrations, but not a single one is Indian. Perhaps, it is too much to expect an English author to treat adequately a subject like this from an Indian angle.

Nevertheless, the book, it must be admitted, contains numerous helpful hints, and as a guide book it will be found valuable more to Europeans who wish to make their home in India than to the middle-class Indian women. We need books on domestic science and that very badly: but such books if they are to be of practical value to the Indian home-maker, must be written by Indian women with special training in domestic economy. We only hope the publishers will not make the same mistake in the other two companion volumes they propose to bring out

MRS. J. M. KUMARAPPA.

The red-headed stenographer says she's sure old man Sol has it in for her since all she gets out of a day on the beach is a crop of freckles.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S CORNER

Third President Of U. S. A. Portrayed

BY MURIEL NISSEN.

The John Adams stamp has made its appearance in U. S. A. as also the Thomas Jefferson adhesive, and the Presidential series is well launched.

Jefferson, of course, is no newcomer to the postage paper, but the values on which he has previously figured have been those of infrequent use. On the series now being replaced by the Presidential stamps he occupied the unobtrusive nine cent value. Now he will grace the three cent denomination, thereby holding a prominent philatelic position comparable to his political one.

The years of Jefferson's two terms of office were from 1801 to 1809. They were years full of achievement for the executive and advancement for the nation.

By the year 1800, Jefferson felt that his public life was finished. He had held the offices of governor of Virginia, Minister to France, Secretary of State under Washington and Vice-President with John Adams. That seemed to him to constitute a full life, and he planned to retire to his estate. Public opinion overcame his private desires, and after a hotly contested campaign and election he assumed his duties as Chief Executive.

The years of his administration saw the defeat of the famous (or infamous) Barbary pirates, who had been praying upon Mediterranean shipping for years. All nations went in deadly fear of these marauders, but Jefferson responded to their demands with an American squadron, and soon the pirates were quite willing to settle for peace.

Fulton completed the first steamboat while the third president governed the nation; Ohio was admitted to the Union and the United States Military Academy at West Point was founded.

The supreme achievement of this administration, however, was the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. This was the largest territorial acquisition we ever made, and it added to our growing country the vast region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada

As a result of this purchase, Jefferson sent Louis and Clark on their famous exploring expedition to the Oregon territory.

In 1903 a commemorative set was issued in honour of the centenary of the Purchase. A portrait of Jefferson and a map of the acquired territory are among the five designs.

In 1808 Jefferson refused to be a candidate for a third term and retired to Monticello, his magnificent estate. Although he laid aside the cares of office, other concerns came to take their place The cost of maintaining a proper executive position had proven over-burdensome, and Jefferson left the presidency with many debts Further financial obligations were incurred by the lavish hospitality he dispensed at Monticello and in 1826 a national subscription was taken for him. It was sufficient to assure his comfort until he died on July 4th 1826. Jefferson's death preceded by just a few hours of John Adams.

* * * *

Wedding Portrait

When King Zog of Albania was married recently, Europe lost her only ruling bachelor, but philately's gallery acquired a most beautiful lady. She is the former Countess Geraldine Apponyi of Hungarian-American parentage. The countess and King Zog's sisters met in Budapest a few months ago. "Gerry" went to visit her new friends in Tirana and during a Court ball given in her honour on January 3rd. she received the King's proposal. Their wedding, which was solemnized a few weeks ago was a very simple affair, due chiefly to the religious difference of the bride and groom.

The postage paper issued in honour of the wedding consists of a regular set of eight values and a souvenir sheet. The design is the same on all stamps, portraits of the King and Queen with the crown between them. Values and colours of the postage set are: 1 quind; gray-violet; 2q., light brown; 5q., bright green; 10q., bistre; 15q., rose-red; 25q., blue; 50q., blue-green and 1Fr. purple.

The souvenir sheet contains two each of the 20q., and 30q. stamps surrounded by inscriptions pertaining to the happy occasion.

* * *

New Swiss Stamps

It is quite a while since we have had new stamps from Switzerland but the new issue is well worth waiting for. It consists of a basic set of four values which will also appear with two different forms of overprints, giving the new issue a total of twelve stamps.

The designs include two views of the League of Nations Building and two of the Labour Building. One overprint will be for the League and the other for the International Labour Department.

* * * *

War Scenes Depicted

The subject of war is not far from any current news dispatch, and Czechoslovakia's new stamps bring it to us very vividly. These adhesives are issued to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of battles in which the Czechs participated. One design is dedicated to the legions who fought in France, another to the battles on the Italian Front. The former has a value of 1 koruna and pictures a group of soldiers in the ruins of a building near Vouziers, France. There are three men in the picture, one holding a gun, a second throwing a hand grenade and a third overcome by gas.

The 50 haleru stamp marks the anniversary of a battle at Doss Alto, Italy, and pictures a kneeling legionnaire.

* * * *

Aviators Honoured

Russia's aeronautical exploits and progress are providing the chief source of subject for the Soviet's new postage paper. Newest on the list are two sets recalling the transpolar flights of 1937. One series commemorates the flight from Moscow to Vancouver, Washington (although the stamp designates Portland, Oregon as the end of the journey) in June, 1937. It pictures a map of the polar regions with the route of the flight indicated. A Soviet flag flies at the top of the North Pole, and portraits of the three aviators appear at the top of the stamp. There are four values in this set; 10 kopecs, gray-black and red; 20k., dark gray and red; 40k., brown and red; 50k., violet and red.

The flight commemorated by the second series was a long distance trip from Moscow to San Jacinto, California. The 'plane took off from Moscow on July 12th, 1937 and completed the 6.252 mile journey in sixty-two hours.

The design of this set follows the one used for the companion series. A map with the flight route marked, and portraits of the daring

men who accomplished the hazardous task.

* * * *

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamps were overprinted with the word "Sexagenary?"
2. What triangular stamp pictures a tobacco plant?
3. On what stamp is a telegraph key shown?
4. Where was Hadrian's Aqueduct, and what adhesive pictures its ruins?
5. On what stamp do we see a group of men waiting execution?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUIZ.

1. A parade of athletes takes place on a Hungarian stamp of 1925.
2. Roseau is the former name of the capital city of Dominica and was philatelically depicted in 1903.
3. On a stamp of Italian Somaliland issued in 1932, a huge termite's nest is shown.
4. In 1936 Czechoslovakia issued a stamp which shows a nurse presenting a father with a new-born baby.
5. Van Walbeeck occupied Curacao for the Dutch in 1634, and his vessel is pictured on a stamp of the Netherlands issued in 1934 to commemorate the tercentenary of the event.

(Copyright)

Axis partners in a risky trick on a powder barrel.
Courtesy: ("Krokodil", Moscow.)

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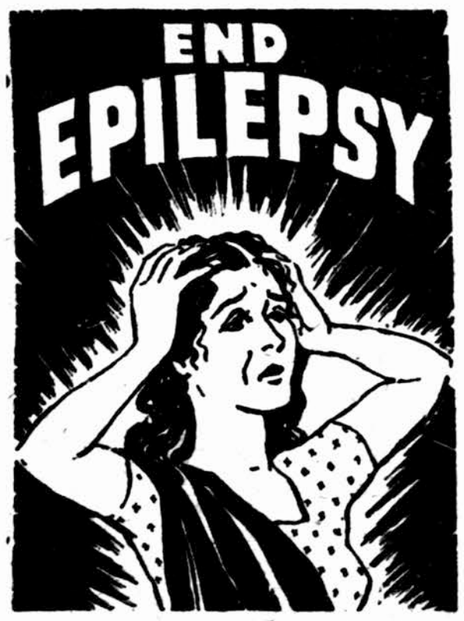

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NO JOB WANTED

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

It was snowing when Guy started over the pass. The filling station attendant at Jackson had warned him against it, but Guy had only smiled crookedly. It was early May and snowstorms of any consequence didn't happen in May, not even in the high country.

Besides, the way he felt, it wouldn't make much difference if anything did happen to him. Not even if he perished in the drifts or froze to death. Death would solve all his problems. It would be a relief from worry and hopelessness and bleak despair.

Foolish thought for a young man twenty-six years old. But young men can sometimes become pretty wild and desperate in their thoughts. Guy remembered Mr. Moore's cynical smile. "Sorry, son, we haven't a place for you. Full up. Reporters are easy to get these days".

"But not good reporters. I've had experience, Mr. Moore, I'm a good writer. I always scrape up a new angle to a story that makes interesting reading. Besides——" There was desperation in Guy's tone because Mr. Moore had begun shuffling papers on his desk. "When I wrote inquiring about a job you said you'd be glad to talk to me."

He had driven all the way up from Denver—1000 miles—because Mr. Moore had said he'd talk to him. It had taken nearly his last dollar to buy enough gas to make the trip. Now he had nothing left but the 5-year-old car, which, on a sale might bring thirty dollars. Thirty dollars! Just about enough to get him back home, from which he'd started out six months ago, determined to land a job on a newspaper. Back home. A failure. Nothing to show. Hungry and lonesome and discouraged.

Guy crouched over the wheel, squinting to pierce the ever-increasing heavy curtain of snow. He knew a place in Denver where he could sell the car. The thing to do was get to Denver as quickly as possible.

Toward noon Guy understood why the filling station man had warned him. The snow formed an impenetrable wall. The wind was rising and it was colder. Twice he thought he was stuck, but somehow he managed to keep going. He hadn't passed a car in hours.

The thing to do, of course, was turn back. But the road was too narrow. There wasn't a chance. Keep going ahead, or stop and wait out the storm. Foolish to do that Probably last four days. He remembered, suddenly a deserted shack he'd passed when coming over the pass yesterday. If he could reach that—how far was it, anyway?

He leaned forward to wipe inside frost from the windshield, releasing his grip on the wheel. At the same moment a front tire struck some object in the road, skidded sidewise, plumped up against something soft and stopped.

The rear wheels ground angrily, but without avail. The front of the car was securely embedded in a drift Guy got out to inspect the damage, behind against the wind. Not a chance of moving it. He climbed back behind the wheel. Well, here it was. Foolish to try walking back. Get lost in no time No alternative but to sit and wait till somebody came along. The crooked smile played about his lips. When they found him, perhaps Mr. Moore's paper would have something thrilling to write about.

The needle of his gas tank registered half full. He could probably keep the motor running for four or five hours—fast enough to generate a little warmth from the hot water heater. After that...He snuggled down into the collar of his overcoat.

Hours passed. Twice Guy thought he heard someone call. The third time he roused up. Through the slanting curtain of snow he saw a figure floundering toward him. He got out. The man was nearly exhausted; his face frost bitten.

Guy got him inside the car and turned on the heater full, speeding up the motor. Presently the man looked at him wild-eyed. "My wife! She's sick. We're stuck—up the road."

"How far"?

"Don't know. Mile I guess."

Guy thought quickly. There was the shack. Apparently the man had passed it in the storm. It must be close by. At any rate, it was their only chance.

"You stay here. There's a shack near by. At least there should be. I'll find it. Doesn't matter if I get lost. "I'll do the best I can."

Afterward, Guy wondered how he'd found the shack, or what it was that kept him going when the desire to lie down and sleep and forget everything was so strong. It was all like a dream—the way he'd stumbled against the shack itself found the door and fell inside. He remembered that the wind and cold were shut out. Then he remembered the sick woman.

The place he'd found was a road camp. There was a stove and wood and a few cans of food on the shelf. He got a fire going and placed water on to boil. Then he lunged out into the storm again, fought his way down the road and found the stranger's car. He half carried, half dragged the woman up to the shack, and left her there near the stove while he went for the man.

The storm lasted two days. It took another day for a rescue party to get through. They took the three of them down to Jackson and to a hospital. Guy was put into a room by himself and fed. Then he went to sleep.

When he awoke Mr. Moore was standing by his bed. "Feeling better, son? Good. How about a story on your experiences? That man you saved was Senator Ostrand. The lady wasn't his wife at all, See what I mean? You want a job and we want a story, because Ostrand is on the opposition ticket. Here's your chance, boy."

Guy closed his eyes Well, why not? he thought. After all, a man has to live, has to look out for himself. Why not? Why not? The thought kept pounding against his brain. Then he opened his eyes.

"Sorry," he said. "Sorry, that's isn't the kind of job I'm after."

(Copywright).

69 POLICE SUICIDES IN NEW YORK

Sixty-nine New York police have committed suicide since September, 1934—when Commissioner Lewis Valentine took command of the force of 18,000.

This came to light early this month after Inspector Charles Neidig, an old hand, who had just been relegated to an unimportant division to the suburbs, was found shot.

Valentine spent ten years on his beat, and to his experience and efficiency he adds implacable honesty. He has cleaned up the New York police and ended much of the grafting and racketeering He has dismissed 220 men for drunkenness or bribe-taking, and fined or reprimanded 6,000 others.

HITLER AS ART CRITIC

Boosts Nazi Symbolism And Cries Hoarse Against Impressionism And Futurism

Another attack on modern art was made by Herr Hitler in a speech at the opening of the new exhibition of paintings in the House of German Art in Munich.

Impressionism, Futurism and all "isms" which now went under the name of modern art, he said, had no place in National Socialist Germany. They were the work of the colour-blind and incompetent, and he intimated that modern artists who had not yet left Germany should do so now.

"Health, vigour and beauty are the symbols of the internally awakened National Socialist Germany", the Fuehrer declared. "For the Neanderthalian form of primitive paintings and the modernists we have no place. They can work and live where they choose, but not in Germany."

Herr Hitler began his speech with a sarcastic reference to the exhibition of modern German paintings which is now being held in London.

"SAME POLITICAL GAME"

The London exhibition. he said. had been arranged for political purposes. It was another attempt by the enemies of Nazi Germany to belittle National Socialist cultural achievements.

"Even those foreign countries who would like to deride National Socialist achievements have to admit that we have accomplished a great deal in the economic and industrial sphere," said Herr Hitler.

"They have been glad to copy some of our organisations, even if they have not always given us credit for them. But we feel in this exhibition of degenerate art they are still trying to play the same political game.

"They have had to hasten this exhibition because they know that the danger exists that if they wait a year or two they will have to admit our National Socialist achievements in the cultural sphere also.

"Six years have now passed since I was entrusted with the leadership of the Reich, but no one can deny the many successes to our credit.

"The party of which it was once said that it would endanger internal peace has brought peace to the German people. The National Socialist regime has saved the German people from economic chaos and ruin.

"This same National Socialist party for whom disastrous diplomatic defeats were once prophesied has successfully raised Germany to one of the greatest and most respected Powers in the world.

PROPHETS OF DISASTER

"Abroad there are still some who prophesy disaster. These are the same international clique who once tried to hold up German justice to ridicule by staging a trial to prove the innocence of Van der Lubbe, the Dutchman executed for firing the Reichstag, and are now attempting to deride National Socialist culture and achievements with an exhibition of German art which we have labelled 'degenerate' to show the difference between pre-Nazi and present-day German art."

Herr Hitler admitted that present-day German art had not yet reached its highest level. This is generally interpreted here as a sign that the Fuehrer's views on art have recently undergone some change, owing to his visit to Rome.

"We cannot yet say whether we have produced any art geniuses. But the foundation is there, and of even greater importance than the production of a single genius is the fact that we have made the way clear for the exercise of all creative talents.

"The genius should not be the one seeing eye among the blind, but a star among many shining examples. It is better to have a high average of good artists than one genius among a low level of incompetence."

PROFESSOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY

More than 50,000 people, including members of the Nazi party and the Government, and leading representatives of the theatre music and art world in Germany, were present at the opening of the exhibition.

Before the ceremony Herr Hitler visited the grave of Prof. Troost, designer of the House of German Art and the new Nazi party buildings, and presented the title of Professor to Her Heinrich Hoffmann, his personal Press photographer for his contributions to German art.

The exhibition consists of paintings and sculptures of Austrian and German living artists. There are 1,158 canvases, 300 more than last year, and most of them follow closely in subject and treatment the romantic early 19th century school of painting popularised by Herr Hitler.

One of the most outstanding is "The Torchbearer," by Prof. Klein. It depicts a more than life-size nude male figure holding a lighted torch aloft with a fluttering swastika banner in the background.

An inspector visiting a school was worried by the noise made by the scholars in the next room. At last, unable to bear it any longer, he opened the door and burst upon the class. Seeing one boy taller than the others talking a great deal, he took him by the collar to his own room and planted him in the corner.

"Now stand there and be quiet!" he said.

Ten minutes later a small head appeared round the door, and a meek voice said: "Please sir, you've got our teacher!"

The road to success would be a lot easier to travel if it weren't for the detours.

Pleasant Homes

Let's Paint!

What a lot a little paint and powder can do for us ladies. And what a lot a little paint and sandpaper can do for an old dresser. It all amounts to the same thing, really. Face—lifting is spirit-lifting, and making something drab and uninteresting sparkle with new life, whether it be your face or your furniture, is one of those pleasurable duties that a lady loves to do.

Just A Starter

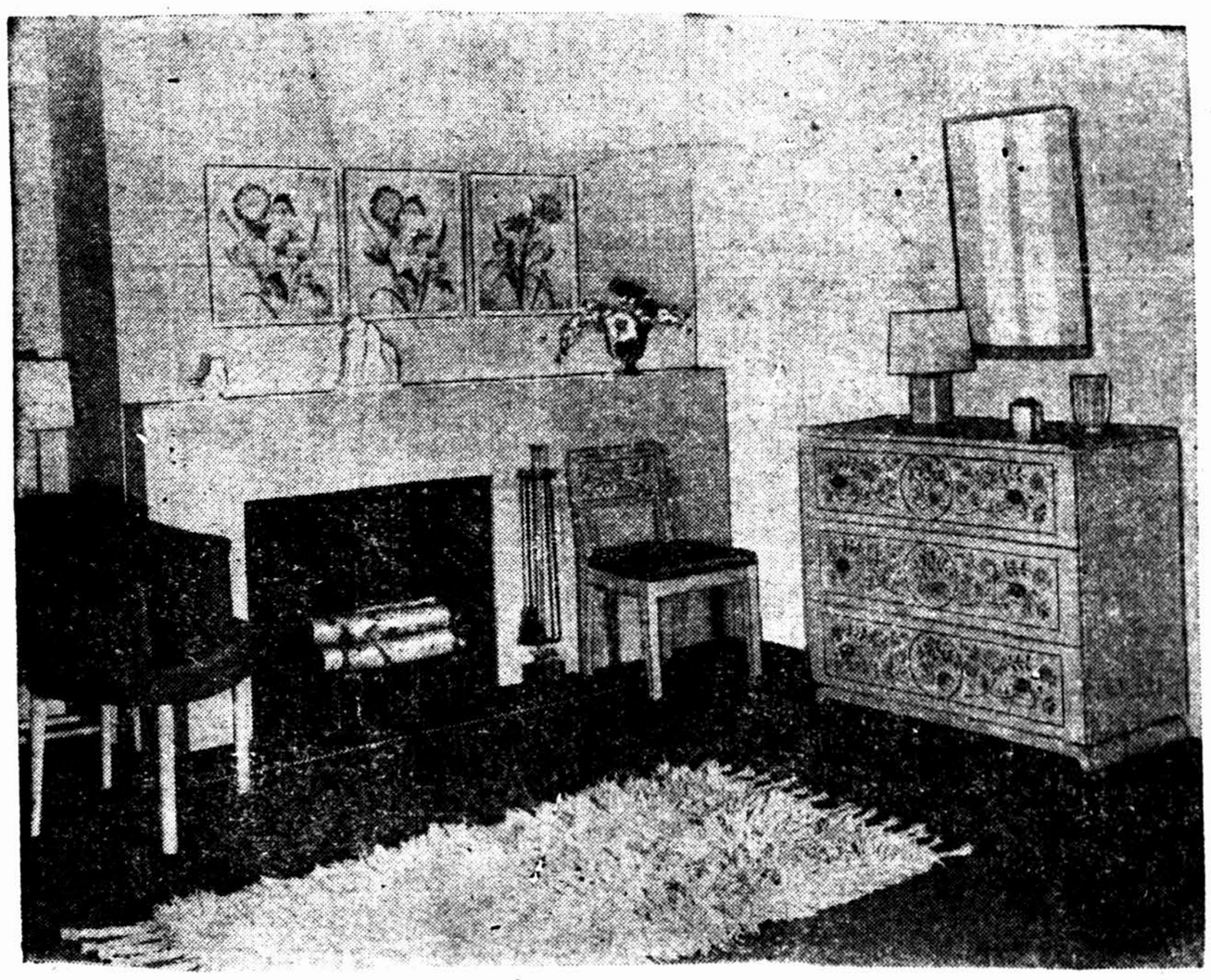
Of course, there is really no point in spending a lot of time and energy doing over that old bedroom suite unless that you do turns out to be quite exciting. In other words, painting should not be a mere white-washing process, making the covering up of old and dingy furniture an end in itself. Rather, the covering up process should be a mere starter. From there you can go on to the more pleasant duty of being really creative in your painting—choosing colours that sing songs, adding stencils or decalcomanias that speak volumes about your personality creating back-grounds for your "done-overs" that set them off. There is a whole brave new world to discover in your old cast-offs if you follow a few simple rules in the painting job and use that imagination of yours in the matter of colour and decoration.

Suppose, for example, you are in sad possession of an out-of-date dining-room suite. Let's say it's of walnut and has a good deal of gingerbread here and there and that its design reminds you, now that you know what's what, l: nothing so much as an international conference—with the rather negative results that most international conferences achieve. If you call paint to the rescue you will have cut out quite a task for yourself, but, goodness, won't it be worth it? Suppose you start in by sandpapering to a fare-thee-well-and even applying paint or varnish remover and getting down to business (and unfinished wood) with a scraper. From now on the world is yours.

Off With Their Heads

Let's start by removing just as much of the gingerbread as is functionally possible. All those knobs and doo-dads and "cute" touches must go. We don't mean good carving—we mean the stuff that's stuck on. When you've finished this job you may be surprised to find good clean-sweeping lines underneath all the confection. Let's paint the furniture an off-white—do the walls of the room a deep mulberry and add jade green chair covers, a deeper green rug and white curtains at the windows, with jade green valances. There that's what we mean by verve! And the painting becomes a really worthwhile project instead of a board homemaker's off-day puttering job!

There may be no end of ideas that this one project will give you. Many times new furniture has been added that makes old furniture look very pale about the gills. So why not do something about some of the old pieces. A side chair in the living room, for instance, might be painted some pale colour with a striking cover for the seat. Or you may be the not-too-proud possessor of a number of those rather nondescript chairs veneered in mahogany or walnut with uninteresting upholstery. You really need them for seating people but they don't add much to the general decoration of the living room. If your living room is done in dark colours try snow-white paint on the chairs and a dashing scarlet or magenta or lemon yellow satin upholstery on the seats. Or, if the design of the chair is not too good, try painting it the same tone as the rug and upholstering it in pale leather—a taupe chair with pale yellow leather or a burgundy chair with jade green....that's what we mean.



Here is some gay modern painted furniture—blonde wood with bright decorations in orange and clear cold blue.

Diary Of A Lady With A House

Monday—To a luncheon where the subject of kitchen planning was discussed. Heard all about the newest wrinkles in stoves, refrigerators and sinks. I wore my old navy redingote with new white pique colour and cuffs, and felt very dashing indeed. Which just goes to prove what a lot a touch of white can do to a dark coat or dress. Then came home to find my young son being very imperious about his tricycle—when the boy from the next block wanted to ride it. I lured them into taking turns at the handle bars and taught one to hang on behind between times.

Tuesday.—A windfall enabled us to pay off the balances on some instalment plan purchases. What a relief to write those checks! Generally our rule is just one time payment account at a time, but this last winter we broke over because the house needed such a lot of operating equipment.

The eternal problem of two boys and one bike.

Wednesday.—Thinned the violets to-day and transplanted them in borders around the flower beds. I know it's not the proper season for that job, but they survived, in fact seem to flourish under all treatment.

Thursday.—At a luncheon to-day I sat by Mrs.——. She was as engrossed as the rest of us with her children, the school system and the new cash-and-carry store in the neighbourhood.

Friday.—Had an appointment with a decorator who is working out an idea for me on a room that grows. We're taking a room from its nursery days straight through to college, showing how it can grow with a child without having to discard everything at each stage in the game. You'll hear more about this later, never fear.

Saturday.—Involved in slip covers for summer. I resurrected some old flowered cretonne covers that I'd given up for finished. First I cleaned them in a dry cleaner. I got at the garage, but it didn't help a lot. So then I took a long chance on fading and washed them. Lo and behold, they look perfectly lovely and as good as new.

Sunday.—A long country walk this morning, then family dinner. For dessert a fruit cup with mint jelly and a fresh cocoanut cake—my favourite.

BOY EATS NEEDLES, TACKS, GLASS

Three-year-old Terence Stephen Knight, who eats anything from pins to broken glass, is now in hospital for the fifth time as the result of his unusual appetite

At Lincoln County Hospital, where he is known as "the pincushion kid". 23 objects have already been removed since his latest admission.

They include pins, safety pins, tin tacks, a metal hair slide, a ring with a glass stone, two glass buttons the size of a shilling, a brooch pin, pen nibs, a number of small nails, a collar stud, paper fasteners and other small pieces of metal.

An X-ray shows there is still more to come.

Terry was taken hurriedly to the hospital when his mother found him contentedly crunching something he said was a "goody". It was the glass of his father's watch

A few days previously a shilling had disappeared, and his sister missed a lipstick from her handbag. Terry had eaten them, says the "News Chronicle".

"The home wheat crop may not be so good, but I musn't grumble at my Spanish harvest."
(Courtesy: "Marianne."

BIRTH CONTROL

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A Page For Women

Women's Jealousies Affect Women's Army

Five Lakh Volunteers—Europe's Busiest Woman—Women Claim Equality In Pay And Pensions

(BY MRS. CHAMANLAL)

LONDON.

Women have a bad name for being more jealous of their sexes. This jealousy is injuring the cause of the "Women's Army" in England. Jealousies caused by the selection of the Dowager Marchioness of Reading to organise women's corps for defence service in wartime have become so acute that the Marchioness has changed her original plans. She has asked Sir Samuel Hoare to let her concentrate on Air Raid Precautions, leaving other titled women to share the glory elsewhere.

Her Vice-Chairman is the wife of Governor Montagu of the Bank of England.

FIVE LAKH VOLUNTEERS

To marry the mysterious Bank of England Governor Montagu Collet Norman in 1933. the former Mrs. Priscilla Worsthorne retired from the London County Council and gave up all public activities "in case she might say things with which the Bank of England Governor did not agree." National defence being of greater importance than Governor Norman's desire to escape from the public eye, handsome, gifted Mrs. Norman last week emerged from obscurity to become Vice-Chairman, in charge of the London area, of the Women's Voluntary Services.

This is the group headed by the Dowager Marchioness of Reading. Announcing formation of WVS last week, Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare, under whose department the body will function, outlined the duties as:—

Enrolling at least 500,000 women between the ages of 17 and 65.

These are needed for ARP duties and as nurses, voluntary aid detachments, lorry drivers, cooks, typists, clerks, lecturers, instructors, advisers and canvassers.

WVS members will help, bring home to every household what air attack may mean, and make known to every household what it can do to protect itself and help the community.

EUROPE'S BUSIEST WOMAN

Women in all ages have been found to play important roles behind all prominent diplomats, Kings and Emperors. Mrs. Bonnet, the wife of French Foreign Minister is one of them. The "Star" correspondent describes her as the busiest woman in France, if not in Europe. He writes:

This very smart and altogether charming person, who left a reputation as a hostess in America, since she looked after the French Embassy in Washington when her husband represented his country in the United States, has undertaken the formidable task of supervising banquets and receptions during the visit of the English King and Queen to Paris.

The name of Madame Bonnet, who has no official function, has never appeared in connection with the elaborate plans for the Royal visit. Yet she has been entrusted with most important duties: the decoration and furnishing of the Royal apartments at the Quai d'Orsay, where their Majesties will stay; she has been given full control of the culinary plans and the State receptions. The President of the Republic and Madame Lebrun, as well as M. Daladier, a widower, value Madame Bonnet's exquisite taste as a hostess.

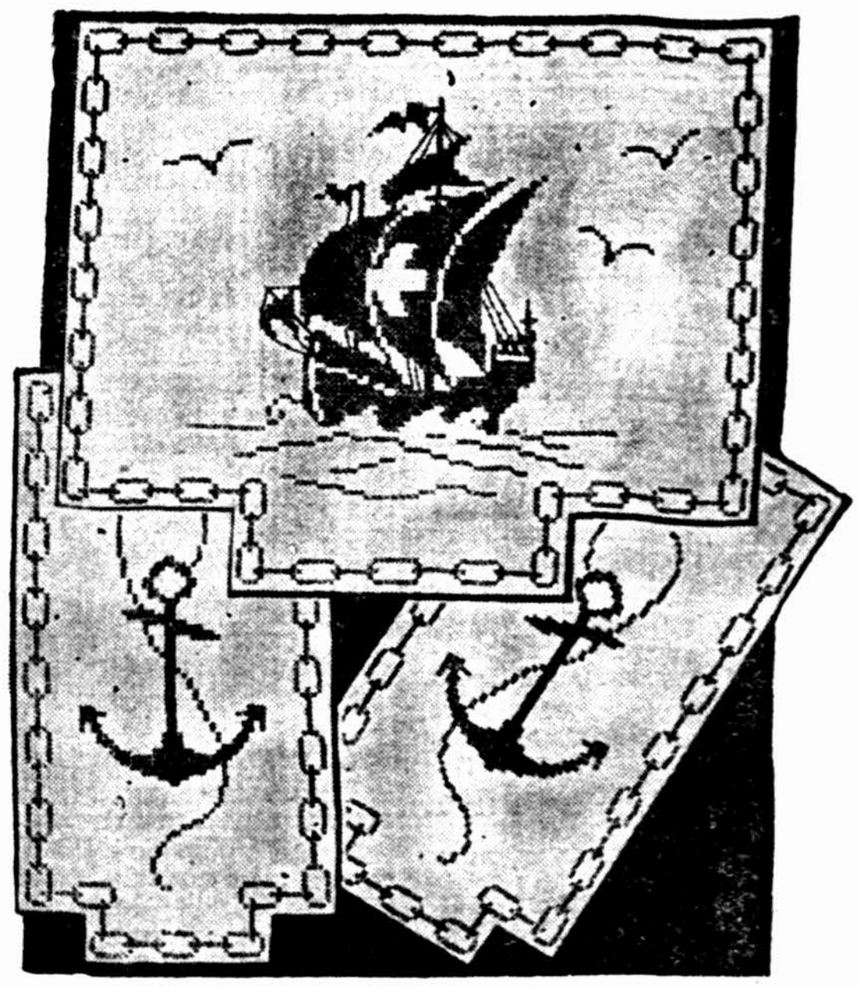
For the Royal meals and banquets she has appointed four of the very best and most famous Paris "traiteurs" (traiteur is an ancient French word for "chef" or "restaurant keeper" and means "the man who treats you") to draw up the culinary plans. Madame Bonnet has entrusted the delicate task of attending to the private meals of their Majesties at the Qai d'Orsay to M. Colas, the manager of the Hotel Crillon, and his famous chef N. Beloeil.

A WOMAN'S LABORATORY

Westminster Hospital has received £1,000 from the estate of Miss Julia Lindley to build and equip an additional cancer research laboratory. The laboratory will be named after her.

Equal pay and equal rights of pension with men for women in industries were the demands of a women's conference here recently.

Nautical Chair Set



A set of ship and anchors make this chair set complete and attractive. A linen background embroidered in colours that blend with your room is very practical, indeed. With a yard of material and few skeins of cotton, you will have an extremely rich set, which will also protect your furniture.

A GUIDE TO HOME-MAKING

(BY S. W.)

Mrs. Freda Bedi has just published a "Modern Girls' Guide to Home-making." We need not question Mrs. Freda Bedi's zeal. She believes she has a gift for four Indian girls. Where she errs herself and so writes most misleadingly is in her affirmation that her advice and suggestions will enable the young women of India to build homes without "losing sight of what is precious in Indian art and culture". There is nothing in her book which supports the art or the culture of our Motherland; there is much that goes against our customs and habits. and some which even borders on the offensive. Mrs. Bedi describes herself as "Indianised by marriage", and she may have adopted our 'sari', but she has remained essentially an Englishwoman. Her book can be of some value to thoroughly modernised Indian and wealthy girls only, such as aim to ape European ways, or to Anglo-Indians building homes in India, but not of India.

Her writing is naive. She concedes that the young Indian wives, for whom she writes, "need not exclude what is best in their own culture if it heartens them to love 'swadeshi' goods", and she thinks she has justified her claim at being an Indian helper of her Indian sisters by suggesting that "it is often enjoyable to mix Indian and English dishes in a meal" (she deals exclusively with English cookery, however, and devotes to it fully one half of the book); by mentioning occasionally the use of khadi or some other Indian material in the making of a purely European device; and by pressing into her service an Indian word here and there. As a matter of fact, however, Mrs. Bedi's volume reveals ignorance of "the day-to-day problems of the Indian wife" (which she asserts have been her own), and even of the externals of truly Indian homes. Her attempt may be compared to a fashion-book of European patterns for women's dresses which is advertised as of value to Indian women because it favours the use of swadeshi materials!

She has a somewhat childish way of cursorily disposing of that which she has vaguely heard of and has not looked into. As for example, when trying to teach how clothes should be washed and recommending the use of 'lux' and methylated spirit, she adds: "In Kashmir, they use a kind of bean to wash their famous woollens, but it is a long process and one which we should find difficult." Has Mrs. Bedi never tried the widely popular, safe and efficient Indian method of using 'soap-nuts" for all delicate fabrics? May we suggest that she switch off from buying expensive and 'videshi 'lux' and save the lustre and freshness of her coloured silks by washing them with "soap-nuts"? We assure her that she will find our Indian way simple as well as quick and an improvement on her own.

We cannot close without a word about her warm partiality to "canned foods". Not only does she begin her section on "Your Food" with a statement in their favour, but her English menus constantly suggest the use of expensive tins. Mrs. Bedi and her publishers claim she is acquainted with "the latest ideas of the West", but she is evidently unaware of the many Western authorities now fighting

(Continued on page 48)

Now I know why

smart women use this cream

My complexion flatters me as never before

How surprised and delighted you will be when you see how the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream improves your complexion. Just spread a thin film of this cream over your face. See how velvety it makes your skin. See what a perfect powder base it is... and what a smooth finish it lends to your make-up, preserving it for hours. But it does a lot more than that. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream protects the most delicate skin from the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust. And here is a little secret for you. Perfect Vanishing Cream conceals skin blemishes and other little imperfections that sometimes mar a beautiful skin. Keep your complexion looking its loveliest by the daily use of Perfect Vanishing Cream.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

OUR SHORT STORY

"Colour-Kill"

By U. RATNAKER RAO

Leaning back in his easy-chair, Dr. Dixit, Research Scholar in Biology, mopped his perspiring brow. He was sitting in his room. Had just dined. It had been feast day in the hostel. Those that have had occasion to taste of the insipid, routine fare in an average students' mess know what a feast day means to the boys. The pity of it was that it came but once in a month. But when it came at all they did full justice to it. They did. That needs no emphasis.

Just now, Dixit was blaming himself that he had rather overdone it. In fact he was feeling inert; congested; almost that if he but stretched himself a little too far he might go to pieces. A trifle drowsy too. Quite an unusual thing with him, for, as he was never tired of telling his friends, in his Bill of Faith no Article laid down that a post-prandial nap was an utterly indispensable habit of life.

Outside, the sun blazed away in a cloudless, sapphire-blue midsummer sky; the asphalted roads so hot that you could easily have baked your buns on them, were you so reminded. The traffic seemed to have decided on a respite. There was a stillness in the air that could be only on dog-day noons. And. even a couple of giant blue-bottles, circling lazily about some flowering shrubs in the garden, had forgotten to keep up their meaningless drone.

For the second time that noon Dixit was wishing he was somewhere in the Arctics or anywhere you didn't feel as if you melted slowly. Just then the pomegranate tree that stood in the garden, a few yards from the window, blew in a rare cool whiff of wind. Dixit sighed, as with relief, and nodded. . .

Someone beat a tattoo on the door. "Come in" said Dixit, without troubling himself to get up.

A man of middle stature and slight, wiry build entered. His dress was not exactly tidy and had an air that betokened a sad want of the dhoby's iron. His hair—and there was not much of it—was grey, rather prematurely. A pair of beady eyes under rimless, green-tinted glasses stared fixedly. As if the man was in a state of constant 'nerves. And, at the moment, a look of intense boredom, not unmixed with disgust, sat loudly on his tired face

Greeting the research scholar in a rasping voice, Mr. Janakinathan dumped himself into a vacant seat. Dixit eyed him with a touch of pity. He knew how "down and out" an editor could feel at times. Especially the editor of "The World State and Brotherhood." And the times were, well, such that even confirmed teetotallers would try to forget in just a cup or two of the water of Lethe.

Dixit looked at his journalistic friend. And in that look, 'took all in', as they say.

Mr. Janakinathan of the "World State", etc., had had a fortune when he had set out to establish a new order of things in a rotten world. But now there was not much left of it, and the world was not a whit better for what had been spent.

"You sent word for me?" asked the Editor.

Dixit nodded, looking vaguely out of window and then, without turning his face, enquired "How's the paper, Eddie?"

Needless to observe, Eddie was the name which Mr. Janakinathan went by among his familiars. It sort of pleased the man to be so addressed.

"How's the paper"! he repeated morosely. "Going down, man, going down". Dixit muttered something inaudible about being sorry. The Editor went on as if he had not spoken.

"The sales have dropped a lot, Dixit. A lot more than is good". And with a sudden vehemence he added, "I don't see how it could have been different, Dixit, in this vulgar, hypocritical, thankless world? It simply couldn't have been otherwise. I say, Professor, the world's in its dotage, in 'extremis'. The whole thing's rotten, diseased and couldn't possibly survive. And I shouldn't be in reason if I were to expect my paper to thrive. Days are not far off. Dixit, not very far-off—when, when I may be like Othello, my occupation gone! In Latin, 'functus officio', that is!"

"I'm sure I'm sorry to hear that", Dixit ventured to say sympathetically, "indeed, very sorry. I shouldn't like to see the dear old paper go to the dogs in my days, believe me, Eddie".

The Editor reacned out his hand and warmly thanked his friend. Then, as if roused by the thought that he also wouldn't exactly like it to go to the dogs, said with gusto, "Dixit, I'll stick to my guns though, I will. I always did. That you know very well. I'll show I lack not self-respect or guts either. The job is but a thankless one, indeed the wages are nothing but forfeited securities and kicks from the small fry who think they are quite otherwise. But they shall not get me to take them lying down. Indeed, they shall not!"

Dixit nodded heartily. And then his face became set and stern. He leaned forward in his chair and spoke in measured tones. looking the Editor full in the face.

"I know it, Eddie. What's more I appreciate it. The world's as yet a poor place. It's topsy-turvey. Make-believe and hypocrisy pass in it for sincerity. The rule of the jungle is still the rule of the metropolis. But, shall it continue so for long? It shall not. It must not. We must help to change it. We will. Now—let's come to business. Will you mind shutting that door?"

The Editor got up. locked it from the inside and returned to his seat, his heart throbbing lustily. He felt his friend's manner betokened something of stern importance, of grave consequence.

"Now, Eddie, I will tell you why I sent for you. But under promise of the strictest secrecy. You get it?"

The Editor nodded vigorously. His tension was increasing. He couldn't trust himself to speak.

Dixit went on, after a pause:

"I've been long thinking that one of the most important, I believe, indeed, the most important factor in our larger life that made to-morrow perilous for us all, is colour. In other words, the colour-complex, the race bias. Do you get me?"

The Editor nodded again.

"I've studied the whole problem from a historical point of view, with a view to getting at the phases which this terrible problem has assumed since the last two or three decades. Instances have not been wanting to show that under every subtle discontent among the nations, the moving virus is that of some colour complex, some racial obsession. We have had the Congo Atrocities. We have heard of the Scottsboro, Case. We know how they lynch the niggers in the land of Lincoln and Liberty. Bah! —Well might the Statue of Liberty look away from the American shores! What about the statutory prohibition against so-called miscegenation? Does not the Nazified penal code punish as treason the intercourse of nationals and non-Aryans? What's all this but fetish about racial integrity and racial stock? How are coloured people treated anywhere? Why is there a coloured people's problem in most countries? In South Africa what is this we hear about Anti-Asiatic legislation? In Germany, why were the Jews baited? Why was Einstein driven out to seek shelter on foreign soil? And in England how have the landlords of Inns and Hostelries, and the keepers of the public baths treated our own compatriots? In whose blood are the plantations in Jamaica and the Indies dyed a gory red?—And this is going on without check. Aye, it does. And what is at the root of all this, but colour, that taint of tegument, that base pigment which spells the conflict of people and people, of nationals and nationals? And shall this hated pigment, this mere biological constituent of blood, this sheer accident of birth come in the way of all our superior aims and noble dreams for the future of the race? Shall it?"

The Editor sat as one petrified. He had rarely seen the Professor in such a stirring spit-fire mood.

The Professor had got up from his chair and was fiercely pacing up and down the room. His hands were folded behind his back 'a la' Napoleon. There was a fire in his eyes that boded ill to the protagonists of racial complexes. Suddenly he came back to the table and thumped it furiously.

"I say, Editor, this shall not be! This colour business shall cease. This obsession of racial superiority that makes for the ruin of internationalism and lays the axe at the foundation of world brotherhood, this must go! go! vanish into thin air! No more the white, the black, the brown and the yellow! What a shame that this base pigment in our bloods and under our skins should deface this fair world of ours You have a little of that pigment—and, you are white!—the Almighty white, the precise white of trusteeship, a trusteeship provided for the 'backward' races by an all-wise Porvidence! You have some more of this pigment and you are a black, a Kaffir, a Zulu, a Nigger! Niggers! Twelve millions in America and I don't know how many more in the "Dark" Continent!—But let's come to the business, Eddie. This Almighty colour which is the plague of our life, we can get rid of it. Yes, we can, only if we will. I promise you that. What I want you to do is to promise on your part to stand by me, you and your paper; see me through the great experiment. The question is —will you?"

The Editor still gazed on incredulously at his friend without a word. The Professor, irritated by the reserve of Mr. Janakinathan, stamped furiously on the floor.

"Why are you staring at me? man!" He shouted, "Don't you believe me? Dare you doubt my sanity! —Look here, Eddie, I am quite sane. Quite in my senses. I know where's the pinch. I know the working of the poison. I know its seat of trouble. What I've got to do is to find what that base pigment is which made a Churchill, a Robeson, a Gandhi, a Chiang-Kai-Shek and a Mikado—all out of the same flesh and blood! And, I'll do it as sure as we are sitting here in this room talking about a matter of life and death! I will! I tell you, Eddie, I'll get at the root! I'll analyse blood samples. I'll test them; I'll study them. Work on them, and ultimately will I reach down to that hideous poison which gives our leather its tan of tint. And then it's only a question of time. Antidote for poison! the law of the opposites! Poison swallowing poison! the vaccine killing the virus! Do you get me?"

The Editor of the "World State, etc.," at last came to life. He jumped to his feet and cried hoarsely, "I'll stand by you, Professor, that I will. I see it, I see it all. It will be marvellous! it will be stupendous! It will sweep the world off its feet! It will upset their applecart! It will re-order life! It will reconstruct society! Why, man, it will give the profoundest "raison d'etre" for our paper, the "World State and Brotherhood". What a glorious scheme! I say, Professor. . . ."

The professor gravely interrupted him.

"Pipe down, man. Do." His voice was coldly realistic. "Let's come to grip with hard, facts. There's something lacking in that scheme which you have been pleased to call glorious. Something vital, in fact, something without which that scheme will never materialise. Man! —in brief—we want funds, Funds. Do you hear?".

The Editor's jaw fell. He gaped. "Funds!" The word had brought him down to cruel earth with a bang.

"Yes, we'll want them", he said, a little shaken and humble.

"I had forgotten that. What shall we do for funds?".

"Do! why, you must find them", answered the Professor, as a matter of course.

"I?. . .Well. I'll have to, I see", stammered the Editor, confused a little. And then his face brightened suddenly and with a flash he took out his cheque book and wrote down hurriedly. That finished, he held the paper in the air and said to the Professor, "Look here, Dixit, here's for a five thousand. To begin with. That'll do for the present. If we want more, I think I shall have to get some loans somewhere. But I'll back you, Dixit. I'll stand by you. I always did. You remember that Ideal Colony scheme which ended in smoke? Not a pleasant memory, eh? Never mind. But, this shouldn't be—like that, I'm a poor man! damn me. cold stare. "It will have to it will suffice for the initial outlay, wouldn't it?".

The Professor stared at him, a cold starer. "It will have to, it must. But there'll be money in it, Eddie, I assure you. It will return you a dividend you wouldn't get anywhere. Sure. Tenfold, hundredfold, perhaps a thousandfold. Why, I think it will be that. More probably. And, Eddie. Your investment is safe. It's sound. And if we were to fail—no! We won't, I will see to that. But, if we succeed, Eddie, what a glory it'll be. And the serum will be—the anti-colour serum I mean, it will be absolutely harmless—Like milk. And it will not lend itself to abuse. Not like nitroglycerine! Thank God! Poor Nobel! —And the lighter side of it is, Eddie, for it has a lighter side to it to be sure. Why, man, the ladies-folk will be in for it—Rush! No more creams, vanishing or otherwise, or powder or snow or washes! I tell you, Sir, it will be a sensation.. A sensation unrivalled since Dr. Voronoff's grafting of glands! That Monkey business!—But our discovery will leave it pale! Pale and

(Continued On Page 44)

WHAT NEXT IN THE SCOUT WORLD —"PROVINCIAL" WITHOUT A PROVINCE — ORGANISE — APPEAL TO GIRL SCOUTS

The Baden-Powell Association in Bombay has declared for complete nationalisation. So, 59,000 scouts sever relations with the Indian Headquarters which persists in retaining its anti-national, Imperialistic character. And behind the decisions of the Bombay Association are men like Sir C. V. Mehta, who has been awarded the highest decorations of the B. P. Movement. We are sure the men behind the Imperialist movement in England and India will question their hearts and understand why such a man, who has been a pillar of strength of the Scout Movement not only in Bombay, but throughout India, has chosen to decide that the B. P. Movement can no longer serve the youth of this country. The decision of the B. P. Movement is a triumph of public opinion. It is a vindication of the national stand. It is the first uncompromising reply of those who have given a long and fair trial to the Movement, and have found it wanting.

But, let us hope the new adherents to the national stand realise that the need of a national movement was not felt as a mere protest against an insult, or as a desire to modify in certain directions the old movement. The old officials of the movement, having worked for years in a groove, and having been satisfied on the numbers of the census, are apt to forget that scouting has yet to win the complete confidence of public opinion, it has yet to give their movement an uncompromising national leadership, and it has yet to work unceasingly in a spirit of service and sacrifice for the children of the Presidency.

There is not the slightest doubt that there are some old scouts amongst us who worked sincerely against terrible handicaps of reaction, red-tape and bureaucracy. To them the new orientation will mean a charter of liberty, a splendid opening of fresh avenues for work and success. For them it will not be difficult to realise that scouting has so far been an aristocratic and middle class movement; and in future it has to be a movement for all classes of people, for the child of the peasant and the worker, the child of the hard working clerk and the government official.

The entire orientation of the movement must be towards the people. The entire resources of the movement, financial and human, must be put at the disposal of the children. And such an orientation will demand some sacrifice, some courage, some proof of each one's genuine interest in the welfare of the boy and girl. Old scouting was modelled and chiselled on bureaucratic lines, it was a heaven for the titled aristocrat, and it displayed its splendour in militaristic conformity which often touched the low depths of snobbery. New scouting carries with it the honest simplicity of the third class railway compartment. It carries with it genuine discipline, perfect organisation and honest, sincere endeavour. Old scouting was more or less completely under the direction, management and control of the paid official. The use of public resources demand public control, strict supervision and proper direction.

The District Organiser

The entire burden of the Movement will remain as before on the shoulders of the District Organiser, let us hope he will be the District Organising Commissioner of the future. Even in the past some of these have worked splendidly, whilst some fondled too much the government hierarchy which ruled the movement. Most of the organisers have been hard working men inspired by the spirit and ideals of the movement; and laziness, the mere show of work, and half-hearted endeavour were more or less exceptions. But the new wide field demands virile vigour, intense hard work, and spade-work amongst public elements to whom the nerve of Imperialistic scouting did not appeal. After all, during the last year most of the scouting officials have more or less enjoyed a holiday, having the worry and anxiety of the stress of a crumbling movement. The organiser in the coming year will naturally have to run more training camps, establish personal contacts, visit schools, carry on propaganda, convince the public, build up associations if they are dead, and, above all, strike a new path in training. The Scout Organiser's task is so difficult He is a physical instructor, a teacher, a student of child life, a humourist, an entertainer, a propagandist and an efficient manager and organiser having a complete knowledge of the technique of the movement. So far he has been paid well, and well has he deserved the pay, barring some enormous allowances. The organiser may be assured of public sympathy and of co-operation of all those who mean well of scouting, provided his tasks are fulfilled, to the satisfaction of an efficient, vigilant, hard-working Provincial Council and its Executive, which must lay down and supervise the work of all paid officials.

Once the work is done, it will not be difficult to draw in the real leaders of the public. The scout movement needs educationists, idealists, leaders of youth and of ideas; and no longer can the aristocrat, bureaucrat, official and title-holder believe that he can adorn councils as a mere mark of social privilege.

An Important Provincial Body

Nobody can prevent a natural functioning of the B. P. Movement according to its laid down constitution. But it is beyond anyone to understand how a certain vernacular paper in Bombay published a photograph of Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy as the likely future Provincial Commissioner of Bombay. Sir Byramjee personally is an excellent gentleman who has served Parsi scouting well for several years. But, a Provincial Commissioner requires to be a member of the Provincial Council and he is appointed on the recommendation of the Provincial Council. There is no functioning Provincial Council of the B. P. Movement as no districts are now affiliated to the B. P. Movement. Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy continues to be the Provincial Commissioner and only the Ag. Provincial Commissioner Mr. Lokur, has resigned. His place, I reliably understand, is to be filled by Prof. V. G. Rao, the popular Commissioner of Bombay Municipal Scouts, who is a member of the Provincial Council. It is evident that the Indian Headquarters merely desires to create an unconstitutional position to obstruct the progress of the national work. We earnestly hope that the entire public of the Presidency will only recognise a Provincial Commissioner appointed by the Provincial Council of the independent Bombay Provincial movement to which are affiliated scout associations in every District of the Presidency. Any Provincial Commissioner appointed by the Indian Headquarters will be an official functioning without a properly elected Council, and without any section of the public behind him.

The Need Of Better Organisation

We have received a query whether a scout troop can be organised without a trained scoutmaster. Our answer is in the affirmative, if the scoutmaster gets himself trained within less than three to six months. The following can be the programme of a troop for the first three and at the most six months of its existence, and such a troop can be conducted by an ordinary intelligent human being of above twenty-one years of age who is naturally inclined to lead, has a good sense of humour, and possess a virile, active, energetic temperament which does not lack initiative and self-confidence.

The troop should meet in the open air at least once a week for about an hour and a half to two hours.

The leader should know ordinary formations like falling-in in a line, horse-shoe formation and circle formation. The scouts may know ordinary drilling, including dressing up; right, left and about-turns; right and left wheels; marking time and marching in single or double file.

The scoutmaster should know some games which would interest children.

A knowledge of half a dozen physical exercises will be useful.

The scouts should go on an excursion once a month, cook their own food, clean their utensils, and learn observation of details.

The scoutmaster should inculcate in the scouts habit of cleanliness and tidiness.

The spirit of one good-turn a day should be explained and scouts should be habituated to assist and help those in need or in distress.

Scouts of the troop should be divided in groups of six to eight boys of more or less same age, including an efficient patrol leader and his assistant. The patrol should work as a family and a team in all matters. The Tenderfoot Test should be first taught to Patrol Leaders and then to the scouts.

The Tenderfoot Test will be dealt with in this column from next Sunday.

Scoutmasters will find the following books helpful:

Handbook for Scoutmasters in America.

Gilcraft's books on Games and Wide Games.

Boy Scout Tests and How to Pass Them.

The Patrol System.

Books in Hindi on Scouting can be had from the Headquarters of the Seva Samiti Scouts, 1, Katra Road, Allahabad.

The Scoutmaster can attend the Ten days' Training course in any of the Training Camps held in May, October and December. For information about Training Camps, please apply to:

General Secretary, Indian National Scout Association, 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

For Girl Scouts

With the measures of starting a National Girl Scouts Association nearing completion, it is hoped that Principals of Girls' Schools, teachers and all patriotic girls in the Presidency will give their whole-hearted co-operation and support to place the National Girl Scout Movement on a sound footing. During the month of August Misses Ballimal and Laikaka, the provisional Jt. Secretaries, Mrs. Nimbkar, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, the Organising Secretary of the I. N. S. A. and others will be visiting the various girls' schools and co-educational schools in order to secure their co-operation and sympathy. Steps are being taken to arrange for special training camp for Girl Scoutmasters to be held in October at Malad. We are glad at the response we have been receiving from ladies of all communities, and ladies who desire any information and wish to offer their co-operation will kindly write to Miss I. Ballimal C/o The Indian National Scout Association, 129 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The I. N. S. A. will help the organisation of Girl Scout troops in any part of the Bombay Presidency.

Seated before a group of grizzled directors who believed him to be the man they wanted as sales manager, the candidate was asked: "Who is boss in your home?"

"I am," was the reply, "but I let my wife think she is."

That was one of the answers that won a £5,000 a year job for him.

* * *

The club caddie had been engaged by a party of visitors. That they were not experienced players was obvious from the way the turf was flying in all directions.

"I thought you told me they were actors," said the caddie to his mate, as an unusually large piece of turf flew skywards. "As far as I can see, they are only scene-shifters."

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY

is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

A Cultured Young Man—Hindu— settled in life requires to get in touch with a cultured girl of any community in view of marriage. Reply to Box No. 10572, "Bombay Chronicle," with full details.

Wanted an exquisitely handsome, tall graceful, healthy childless Widow not above 25 from a highly respectable and wealthy Muslim Family, although dowry no consideration. Must be very social, sweet tempered, well up in household affairs, no matter if education scanty for a Muslim (Sunni) gentleman, 35 educated, goodlooking, cultured of equal status, sole proprietor of one of the biggest fleece exporting concern in India. First wife present. Applicants of strictly above description need apply with full particulars to Box No. 10573. "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—The post of the Chief Officer being vacant in the Guledgud Municipality, applications are invited from the persons who have passed B.A. degree and serving in Government offices for the post of a Chief-Officer on Rs. 80-10-150. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st of September, 1938, with the testimonials. President, City Municipality, Guledgud. (Sd.) Lalachand, Shrimal, Mutha. (9105)

Public Notices

ADVERTISEMENT

Indian Posts And Telegraphs Department

EXAMINATION FOR ENTRANCE TO CERTAIN SUBORDINATE SERVICES OF THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

A competitive examination for recruitment to fill a strictly limited number of posts of telegraphists, telephone operators, clerks and sorters in the Bombay Postal Circle will be held at various centres in the Bombay Presidency on the 18th October 1938. The examination is open to candidates of both sexes of all communities who are not less than 19 nor more than 21 years of age on the date of examination, who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and have their domicile in the Bombay Presidency. The condition of having passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination may be relaxed in the case of female candidates who apply for the posts of Telephone Operators only. Particulars relating to the examination with a copy of the prescribed form of application and of the recruitment rules will be supplied on receipt of a fee of one rupee which should be sent ONLY by a crossed Indian Postal Order payable to the Postmaster General, Bombay, at the Bombay General Post Office. Applications only on the prescribed form will be entertained and they must be received in the office of the undersigned by the 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1938. Applications received after that date will be ignored.

Bombay.
Dated 20th July, 1938.

J. R. T. BOOTH,
Postmaster-General,
Bombay.
(9049).

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—Decent, well-ventilated flats in Wassiamull Building, Grant Road, and in Shambhuwan, Opposite Babulnath Temple and in Wassiamull Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Gowalia Tank Road. Enquire at: Wassiamull Assomull and Co., Silk Bazaar, Kalbadevi Road. Telephone No. 21338. (10555)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get Enclose two anna stamps:—Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (10319)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Overseers through Postal training. Apply to: British India Technical College (B.C.), Sukkur, (Sind). (R10510)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry. Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free Homoeopathic University. Sialkot City. (10436)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Drawing Presses for Utensils; Lathes, Drilling, Milling, Slotting, Shaping; Caldstart crude oil engines, 50, 80, 120, 200 B.H.P. Concrete Mixer, Mortar Mill, Portable. Post Box 448, Bombay. (10579)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY hereby invites sealed tenders on approved forms for 99 years' leases of the undermentioned plots in Blocks I and II on the Back Bay Reclamation, on or before 16th August, 1938, at 1 p. m. (S. T.), in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. The areas of the plots are as under:—

	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yards.
Block I.	11	1,819
Block II.	197	2,007
	198	2,007

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 20,000 in cash or in Government Securities along with the tender in respect of each of the plots. The deposit will be forfeited if a tenderer withdraws his offer.

3. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any tender and the acceptance of a tender by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

4. Approved forms of Agreement with the form of Lease and Plan can be had at the office of the Collector in the Old Custom House on payment of annas eight per copy.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office, Bombay.
25th July, 1938. 9098

NEW CHAIRMAN OF TATAS

Mr. J. R. D. Tata To Succeed Saklatwala

Mr. J. R. D. Tata, has been appointed Chairman of Messrs Tata Sons, Limited. He is about 34 years of age.

He joined the firm in 1922, and after the death of his father, Mr. R. D. Tata he became a director of Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited in 1926.

Mr. Tata was actively associated in the management of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, the Indian Hotels Company, Limited, Tata Oil Mills, and the newly-formed Investment Corporation of India, Limited.

He has been in sole charge of the Aviation Department of Tata Sons, Limited. He is also on the Board of Directors of the various other Tata concerns.

ARRESTS IN COTTON BAZAAR

There was a sensation in the Cotton Bazaar on Friday night, when Mr. W. T. Halai and two other Directors of the Indian Cotton Exchange were arrested under a warrant, issued by Mr. I.S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, under the Gaming Act.

This arrest, it is understood, was a sequel to the 32 arrests of the members of the Indian Cotton Exchange which took place about a fortnight ago. This case is already under enquiry and the accused are on bail.

On Friday night, Mr. W. T. Halai, Mr. Jaynarayan Bhagwan and Mr. Hanmant Harilal, all directors of Indian Cotton Exchange, were arrested by Deputy Inspector Hampton of Princess Street Police Station. They were placed on Saturday before Mr. I. S. Haji and bailed out.

Heavy Bail

The Magistrate ordered bail in the amount of Rs. 3,000 with cash deposit of Rs. 1,000 in each case.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY Saturday,

A sensational raid carried out by the Excise Police in the early hours of Friday morning in one of the rooms on the third floor of a house at Eighth Lane, Kamatipura, resulted in their seizing a complete set of implements necessary for the manufacture of illicit liquor. Three Chinamen who were in the room, made good their escape in a mysterious manner before the Excise officers could force open the door.

The Excise Police then kept strict watch on places where the suspects were likely to be found. Last night they arrested Lin Yung Hsin, who is said to be one of the absconding persons.

Assistant Inspector Bashiruddin, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that he received information that three Chinamen were having a still for the manufacture of illicit liquor. The Excise officer accompanied by others, raided the room on Friday morning. The room was bolted from inside. Repeated knocks failed to evoke any response. The officers standing outside, heard the accused run about the room. A strong smell of liquor also emanated from the room. When the police officers broke open the room, there was no one inside. The three inmates are stated to have escaped through a rear door.

The excise police recovered the following articles from the room: two sets of stills, one gallon of of illicit liquor, water in drums, Bengal grain wash in fermenting state and three passports.

Accused, who was arrested yesterday, was ordered to be remanded to police custody.

Two passengers who alighted at Thana from a Poona passenger train yesterday were challenged by Inspector Hudson and Rao Saheb Shete of the Bombay Excise and asked to produce the key of a trunk they carried with them. They failed to produce the key. They were taken to Victoria Terminus and the trunk was broken open. It was found to contain 13 pounds of opium valued at Rs. 1,300. The opium cakes had Government stamps on them.

The accused were produced today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and ordered to be remanded to excise custody.

Rao Saheb Shete stated that the Bombay Excise received a telephone message from Poona that an opium shop had been burgled and its entire contents removed. Inspector Hudson, assisted by Rao Saheb Shete, kept a watch on all the trains, motors and buses entering the city and suburbs. The accused Gangaram Manaji Potle and Raghunath alias Bagatram were seen alighting at Thana from a Poona Passenger Train. They were arrested and opium was found with them.

Suicide Verdict On Doctor

A verdict of death by a suicidal dose of hydrocyanic acid was returned by the Bombay Coroner's jury, to-day, at an inquest held on the body of Dr. T. E. Rangachary (40) residing at Lady Jamshedji Road, who was found lying dead in his room on July 16.

"ADVANCE" EDITOR DEAD

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Mr. Kalik Sen, Editor of "Advance", died after a brief illness this morning at his Calcutta residence.—A. P.

Ministers Decide On Portfolios Distribution

GLAMORGAN MAKE 38 FOR NO LOSS

Rain Interferes With Australian's Match At Swansea

LONDON, July 30.

In the match between the Australia and Glamorgan, which commenced to-day at Swansea, Glamorgan batting first had made 38 for no loss, when further play was abandoned due to rain.

The weather was cloudy and the wicket soft at Swansea, when Glamorgan, who won the toss, elected to bat first in their match against the Australians.

In Glamorgan team (sent earlier) H. Davies replaces Matthews.

THE GAME

The game opened at a slow pace on a rain affected pitch and McCormick requisitioned for sawdust to obtain the foothold. The first 4 runs were made in 3 overs, which showed the unusual pace at which the game was moving.

Dyson and Emrydavies opened the innings for Glamorgan and when the latter had scored 13 he was missed by Ward at longleg. The game proceeded in poor light and dismal conditions for an hour after which a very heavy shower stopped play.

At this stage Dyson and Emrydavies had contributed 15 and 18 respectively to the total of 38 for no loss.

Scores:—

GLAMORGAN (First Innings.)

Dyson (batting)	15
Emrydavies (batting)	18
Extras	5
Total (for no loss) ...	38

—Reuter.

LIST OF UNEMPLOYED IN U. S. SWELLS

WASHINGHTON, July 30.

The total of American unemployed in June was 10,981,000 compared with 6,065,000 last June, says the National Industrial Conference Board.—Reuter's Special.

Shukla To Seek Governor's Approval

Sixth Minister Not Yet Fixed, But To Be Chosen From Berar

NAGPUR, July 30.

The Ministers met again this evening at the residence of the Premier, Pandit Shukla, and discussed at length the distribution of the portfolios and are understood to have reached certain conclusions.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

The Premier will now advise His Excellency the Governor on the question, and after His Excellency has approved of the allocation of the portfolios among the Ministers, a Gazette Extraordinary will be issued on Monday, on this subject.

SIXTH MINISTER NOT YET

Premier Shukla, it is learnt, has still not selected the sixth Minister and it is possible that the choice may be deferred for some time, more than even one week. He appears to be keen on ensuring unity and harmony in his Cabinet to avoid a recurrence of the difficulties, which the first Congress Ministry were faced with. Pandit Shukla is, therefore' taking his own time in fixing the sixth Minister, who, are already known, will be drawn from Berar.—A.P.

"NOTHING HUMILIATING IN THE STATEMENT"

Gandhiji On Dr. Khare's Change Of Mind

WARDHAGANJ, July 30.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the press: "With regard to the recent ministerial crisis in the C. P., it has been suggested that Dr. Khare was asked to sign a prepared draft containing humiliating admissions. I have no hesitation in saying that this suggestion is baseless. Dr. Khare accompanied by several members of the Working Committee came to Segaon on the 25th. After discussion he prepared a statement to be issued to the press. I made corrections and additions to it but after reading my corrections and additions, he changed his mind and said he would consult his friends and then decide whether to issue it or not.

In my opinion there was nothing humiliating in it, if only because it contained nothing but facts. I hardly think Dr. Khare will dispute this. The best thing, however, is for the public to have a statement itself before it. I invite Dr. Khare to publish a facsimile of it. I have kept no copy of his own with my amendments. He took it with him to Nagpur"—A. P.

Liner Collides With Jetty And Cut Into Two

LONDON, July 30.

While the Liner "Queen Mary" was berthing at Southampton, this afternoon attended by ten tugs a strong wind caught the liner, which collided with the wooden jetty at the entrance of the dock and almost cut the jetty into two. The tugs managed to stop the liner, which was safely berthed undamaged as far as can be ascertained.—Reuter's Special.

MAHATMA TO VISIT CHAMPARAN

PATNA, July 30.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to visit Champaran (North Bihar), in March next, on the occasion of a conference of the workers of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, to be held at Brindaban Ashram, Bettiah,

It is recalled that Mahatma Gandhi conducted the first successful Satyagraha in Champaran in 1916.—A.P.

"TIME NOT YET"

Khare's Reply To Mahatma's Statement

NAGPUR, July 30.

On being shown Gandhiji's statement which he issued this evening from Wardha, in connection with the recent ministerial crisis in C.P., Dr. N. B. Khare, in a statement to Associated Press, said, "I have just seen the statement issued by Gandhiji on the evening of July 30, regarding the draft which I was asked to fair out and sign. I gladly accept his invitation, but I feel that the time is not yet ripe."—A.P.

STOP PRESS

POLICE FIRE ON MOB.

RANGOON, July 30.

One person was wounded when the police fired on a mob at Sangyaung in the west outskirts at about midnight. Otherwise all is quiet.

The total deathroll since the commencement of the riots is 58.—A.P.

Rangoon Riots

Considerable Improvement In Situation

RANGOON, July 30.

It seems to have needed the crack of rifle-fire of last night to check hooliganism and reassure peaceful citizens.

The "Associated Press" correspondent touring the city at 9-0 this morning found a considerable general improvement in the atmosphere despite an undercurrent of nervousness. After four days' rioting the fifth day dawned on a city which appears to be haltingly emerging from a nightmare.

Isolated assaults have not yet ceased and four injured were taken to hospital from the West End this morning. Most European firms have reopened but traffic is not yet normal. The bazaars are still closed and foodstuffs are not freely obtainable.

It is generally estimated that damage to property totals at the least two lakhs of rupees and the casualties since July 26 till the time of cabling are 51 killed and 404 injured, and furthermore a number of bodies lying in side-streets in West Rangoon have not yet been removed.

The official figures hitherto available are 53 killed and 279 injured.—A. P.

Police Fire In Rangoon

RANGOON, July 30.

Information has just been received that the military police opened fire early this afternoon on bad characters seen looting a shop in the bazar in Kemmendine, a suburb of Rangoon. **It is believed that three were killed as a result of the shooting.—A. P.**

CIVIL AIR GUARD SCHEME

To Be Launched In Some Parts On Sept. 1

LONDON, July 30.

Sir Kingsley Wood announced that over 16,000 applications have been received in connection with the Civil Air Guard scheme. Applications are still being received in large numbers, it is indicated that preparations to launch the scheme are being pressed forward, and would start in some part of the country, on September 1,—a month earlier than originally planned.—Reuter's Special.

JAPAN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE AND FAR EAST

Meeting With Representatives At Istanbul On Aug. 6.

ISTANBUL, July 30.

The Japanese Ambassador at Turkey will preside, on August 6, over a meeting of all Japanese diplomatic representatives, accredited to the Balkans, Egypt, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Arab countries, in order to examine the Japanese commercial and political relations in Southern Europe and the Near East.—Reuter's Special.

BARDOLI TOO TO GO DRY

Scheme To Operate From To-morrow

BOMBAY, July 30.

A Government Press Note says:

"With effect from the 1st of August, 1938, total Prohibition is being introduced into Bardoli Taluka of Surat District, and that part of the Mandvi Taluka, which is bounded on the North by the Tapti river and on the East by the Madhi-Mandvi Road.

This experiment differs from the Ahmedabad Dry Area experiment, in that there is no provision for allowing transport and possession of any quantity of alcohol by permit.

The import, transport, sale and possession of all excisable articles, including sweet toddy, are totally prohibited within the prohibition area, apart from medicated wines and drakshasavas which are permitted under medical prescription, denatured spirit in small quantity and opium, and hemp drugs allowed to addicts under licences.

STATES' CO-OPERATION SOUGHT

The area is one closely surrounded by Indian States which are being asked to co-operate, by adopting a system of rationing for all their shops within 10 miles of the border of the Bardoli Taluka.

Extra staff has been provided to enforce the scheme; but, if experience shows that the policy elicits a large measure of local public support, the additional staff will be reduced or removed.—A.P.

Clash At Bhagalpur

CURFEW IN FORCE

BHAGALPUR. July 30.

When the Ultarathjatra procession was returning last evening a serious Hindu-Muslim riot started at Mojahidpur and spread over many parts of the town.

Three Hindus were killed and five Hindus and two Muslims were seriously injured while of the 41 other injured people who were admitted to hospital. 13 were Muslims and 28 Hindus.

Orders have been promulgated that the people must not assemble in a group of more than five persons or carry weapons or lathis.

The railway goods-shed is closed and booking has been stopped while shops are also closed. Desultory assaults still continue and the situation is not yet under control.—A. P.

CAR FESTIVAL CLASH AT BHAGALPUR

Sequel To Withholding Of Licence For Procession

PATNA, July 29.

One person is reported to have died as a result of injuries received in a communal clash in which 15 others, mostly Hindus, were injured, a few seriously, at Bhagalpur this evening, according to information received here.

The clash was a sequel to strained feelings between Moslems and Hindus consequent on the recent "rathjatra" festival.

It is stated that licence for the return of the rath (car) procession along certain routes through Moslem localities was withheld by the authorities in order to prevent a breach of the peace. It was strongly resented by local Hindus, who refused to proceed with the return procession, leaving the "rath" by the roadside. This was followed by further agitation and public meetings were held to protest against the action of the authorities.

HINDU SABHA'S PROTEST.

The Working Committee of the Provincial Hindu Sabha at a meeting passed a resolution protesting against the withholding of licence for the procession. The matter being represented to the Government, a conference was held between Government officials, including the Prime Minister and two other Ministers, and local authorities after which the Government gave a free hand to local authorities to deal with this matter. After negotiations with local leaders, an agreement was arrived at to-day and the return procession was taken out in the evening peacefully.

After the procession had terminated, however, clashes between small groups of Hindus and Muslims were reported from several places resulting in the casualties. Authorities are taking measures to prevent further rioting and bring the situation under control. —A. P.

LATEST FIGURES OF CASUALTIES

M. L. A.s To Visit Scenes Of Riots

PATNA, July 30.

Until noon to-day the total casualties in connection with the communal disturbances at Bhagalpore was four Hindus killed and 25 wounded, in addition to 14 Muslims being injured but one killed, states a Press Communique.

It adds that as soon as reports of assault began to come in, parties of armed and lathi constables were at once deputed to patrol the main thoroughfares and lanes, and they continued to do so throughout the night. At present there are about 320 police on patrol duty, and further forces have been sent to Bhagalpore in case they are required. Assaults have been few since this morning, and the situation is under control.

According to information received at Sadaquatt Ashram (Provincial Congress Headquarters) from the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, Bhagalpore. The casualties among the Hindus are 11 killed. About 30 bad characters have been arrested. Sporadic assaults are continuing.

M.L.A.s TO VISIT SCENES OF RIOTS

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lal, M.L.A., Bhagalpore, sent a letter to the Working Committee of the B.P.C.C. which met this morning and again this evening, surveying the situation arising out of the riots at Bhagalpore, and suggesting that the Premier and other Congress M.L.A.s should visit the scene of the riots in order to quell the disturbances.—A.P.

Parliament Adjourns For Summer Recess

Trend Of Overseas Trade Shows Improvement, Says Oliver Stanley In Commons

LONDON July 29.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned to-day until November first. The usual provision has been made for summoning of Parliament during recess in case of need.

Replying to Mr. A. V. Alexander, who raised the state of trade and the question of adverse balance of overseas trade on a motion for the adjournment of Commons the President of the Board of Trade said that the latter was a matter which must give Government case for constant and anxious attention. The course of Overseas trade, however, had altered between the first and second quarters of this year, in the second quarter the visible adverse balance has been lower month by month than in corresponding month of 1937. The tendency now therefore was towards improvement in the visible balance of trade.

Speaking of the delay in the negotiation of an Anglo-American trade agreement on the urgency and importance of which the Labour speaker had laid stress Mr Oliver Stanley pointed out that the time taken so far hardly exceeded that required for negotiation of a trade agreement between the United States and Czechoslovakia,—a negotiation which was a great deal less complicated than that between the United States and the United Kingdom involving as the latter did partners in the British Commonwealth of Nations as well as British colonial Dependencies. Repeated assurances were constantly given by Ministers over the past few months that His Majesty's Government entertained a very strong and anxious desire to bring negotiation to a successful conclusion and obtain as a result a treaty fair to both the parties, leading to expansion of trade between them and leading to expansion of trade elsewhere in world as well.

Refugees' Question.

The Evian meeting and refugee question were raised in Commons on the eve of adjournment.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster who was leader of the British delegation at the Evian, replying to the debate, said that the problem of refugees required most careful and delicate treatment if the position were not to be made worse. Efforts of his colleagues and himself had achieved a very considerable measure of success but it was only the first step in a continuous process.

He paid a warm tribute to the United States and to the support given by the French and other governments.

It was decided at Evian to confine themselves to refugees from Germany and former Austrian territory. What he described as receiving countries' had made clear that they could only take German and Austrian Jews within limits of their capacity but he hoped they would interpret that formula in a more liberal spirit as a result of the Evian meeting.

The British Government's policy had been repeatedly explained by the Home Secretary. It was a middle course of treating the matter as sympathetically as possible without allowing indiscriminate admission of refugees.

It was public opinion which must be the determining factor in this matter, and the holding of the Evian meetings had gone much toward the urgency of the problem which demanded most sympathetic treatment. They all deplored that it was necessary to impose restrictions at all. German co-operation in the problem was, of course, most desirable, and if minorities had to leave the country of their birth, he could not believe the German Government would ignore the necessity of their having financial resources to do so.

The new Organising Committee would be meeting in London next week. He understood that it would have a British chairman. Mr. Myron Taylor of the U. S. A. and Senator Henri De Berenger, Deputy Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber, would both be present and would occupy important positions in new organisation.—Reuter.

ALL ROADS TO ATHENS HEAVILY GUARDED

ATHENS, July 30.

Following the suppression of the revolt at Canea all the roads leading to the town are heavily guarded by the military. Arrests of the suspects continue. Casualties in the rising are given as three rebels and three troops wounded.

The citizens of Canea are celebrating 'Te Deum' organised by workmen.—Reuter.

SALES OF BRITISH TREASURY BILLS

LONDON, July 29.

Total amount applied for in tenders for £40,000,000 Treasury Bills was £82,390,000. Average rate per cent for bills at three months 10|1.90d against 10|5.03d of week ago.

Govt. Forces On Onward March

Insurgents Though Reinforced, Unable To Check Advance

BARCELONA, July 30.

Republican offensive on the Ebro front continues. It is claimed that considerable progress has been made.

It is officially stated that bridges which General Franco claimed to have destroyed are still standing. Insurgent reinforcements, though heavy, lack direction and are unable to prevent the Republican advances.

A Salamanca cable states:

The Nationalist communique is significantly silent regarding the Ebro claim of victories in Estremadura in which seven Republican 'planes are reported to have been shot down.—Reuter.

PICTURESQUE TOWN REDUCED TO RUINS

LONDON July 29.

The picturesque town of Falset, thirty miles from the Ebro front, nas been largely reduced to ruins as a result of three Nationalist Air-raids to-day, according to a Spanish Press Agency Message from Barcelona. The casualties hitherto are 35 killed and 106 injured.

Many Nationalist troops were taken prisoners during the Republican advance in Ebro zone.

BASRA PETROLEUM CO. GETS CONCESSIONS FROM IRAQ GOVT.

BAGHDAD July 29.

The Acting Minister of Economics, on behalf of the Iraq Government, and Mr. John Skliros, on behalf of the Bashra Petroleum Company, signed a concession granting to the Company the right to prospect oil in Southern Iraq.

An official communique states that the terms of the new concession are more advantageous to Iraq than the concessions signed in other areas in the past. The negotiations for the concession have been a major issue, behind the scenes in Iraq politics for several months. The Basrah Petroleum Company was recently formed in London with a nominal capital of a million pounds, subsidiary to the Iraq Petroleum Company of which Mr. Skliros is the Managing Director.—Reuter.

ALL JEW ORGANISATIONS IN NAZI LAND UNITE

BERLIN, July 29.

An organization embracing all Jewish cultural organisations was founded in Berlin under the title "Reich Federation of German Jews". This will, as far as possible under the present circumstances, watch the interests of Jews within the Reich.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES

BERLIN, July 30.

In the Davis Cup, Henkel and Metaxa (Germany) beat Punces and Kukuljevi (Yugoslavia) 1|6, 7|9, 7|5, 6|4, 6|4.

Germany leads by two to one matches.—Reuter's Special.

Japan Beat Canada In Davis Cup

MONTREAL July 29

In the Davis Cup American zone, first round, Japan beat Canada by three matches to nil.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN JAMNAGAR

Jam Saheb Opens Hansraj Ladha Hunnarshala

(From A Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR, (By Mail).

A very pleasant and successful function took place here when before a large and distinguished gathering His Highness the Jamsaheb laid the foundation stone of Seth Hansraj Ladha Hunnarshala (Technical Institute). Amongst those present were some of the princes, the Dewan Saheb and most of the officers of the State and many leading merchants and citizens of the town.

Seth Mathuradas Visanji, Seth Mulji Lakhmidas, Seth Goculdas Narsey, Seth Lakhmidas Jeram and Seth Purshottum Ramdas, the present Trustees of the will of late Seth Hansraj Ladha, had specially come down from Bombay for the purpose.

The Trustees have acquired a big piece of land admeasuring about 10 acres outside Khambalia Gate, on which the proposed Technical Institute is to be located and a big 'Shamiana' was raised on the plot for the function. It is proposed to start spinning, weaving, dyeing, printing and carpentry departments in the beginning on a small scale and expand the activities later as and when the need and demand arise.

Seth Mathuradas Visanji welcoming His Highness and the guests on behalf of the trustees gave a short history of the charity trust created in his will by late Seth Hansraj Ladha. He said that he had left a small sum of about Rs. 50,000 for starting and conducting an Apangashram at Jamnagar, which was later started by the trustees and is now being run satisfactorily. As a result of economic management, reversions of other sums and accumulations of interest, a big sum of over Re 6 lacs was now in the hands of the trustees, a portion of which was proposed to be utilised for the Hunnarshala. Seth Mathuradas explained how the world was advancing in science and industry and stressed the need for technical education. He paid a glowing tribute to late Seth Hansraj for his charity, which had enabled the trustees to provide an institution, that would impart such education to the people of Jamnagar and the whole of Kathiawar. He thanked His Highness and the officers of the state for extending to them whatever help and facilities they needed and hoped that full advantage of the proposed institution would be taken by the people. With these words he requested His Highness to perform the foundation ceremony.

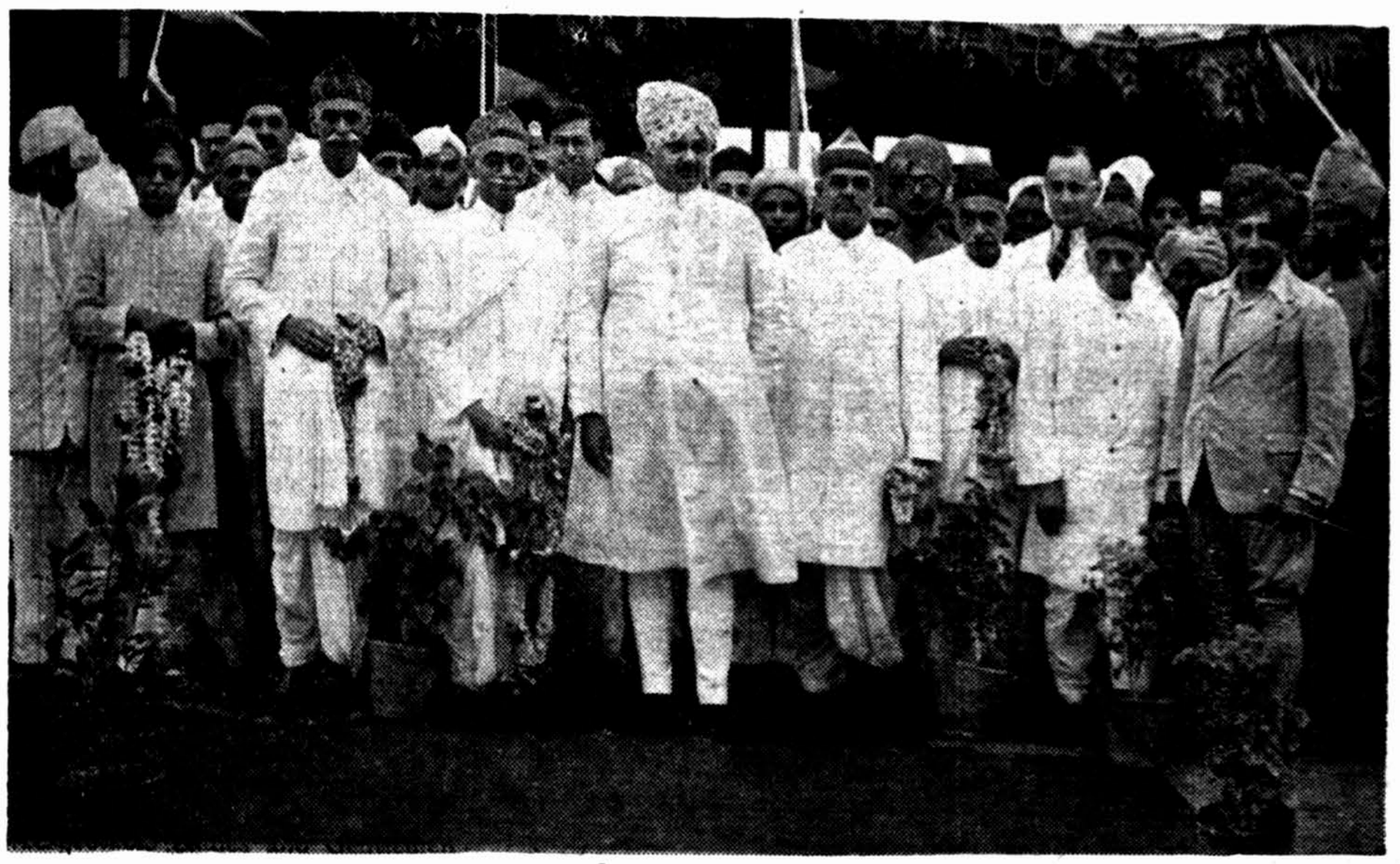
Seth Goculdas Narsey, supporting Seth Mathuradas, said that they had a desire to utilize the surplus fund for some good work and were considering how best to do so. Meanwhile, they approached Seth Mathuradas some time back and requested him to join them as a trustee. He added that Seth Mathuradas inspite of his preoccupations, very kindly acceded to their request and through his guidance, a scheme for a technical institute, to lay the foundation whereof they had gathered together that morning, was worked out. He thanked Seth Mathuradas on behalf of himself and his co-trustees for the help and guidance he had extended to them.

His Highness then performed the ceremony of laying the foundation according to the Hindu religious rites.

His Highness addressing the gathering paid a tribute to the late Seth Hansraj for his love of his native place, Jamnagar, which inspired him to provide for the well-being of the people there and thanked him for his generous contribution for starting and running an Apangashram. He briefly explained the need for technical education and congratulated the trustees on their decision to start an institute for the purpose. He expressed the nope that the institute would meet a long-felt want and that it would be instrumental in reviving the old industries of Jamnagar such as weaving, dyeing etc. He assured the trustees that all possible help and co-operation would be extended to them by him and his state and wished the institute all success.

Seth Mulji Lakhmidas thanked His Highness on behalf of the trustees, for readily acceding to their request to perform this ceremony and gracing the occacsion at considerable inconvenience to himself. He also thanked all the guests for gracing the occasion and the state authorities for extending to them all help and cooperation.

His Highness was then garlanded by the trustees and with distribution of pan-gulab to the guests and three cheers for His Highness, the function terminated.



H. H. the Jam Saheb laid the foundation-stone of the Seth Hansraj Ladha Technical Institute. Photo shows the Jam Saheb with Mr. Mathurdas Vissonji and other trustees.

Saturday's Races At Poona

Kashmir Stable Dual Success

Whiteside Rides Three Winners

From Our Racing Correspondent

Poona's race campaign opened in fine if dull weather. An attractive card drew a goodly crowd and the successes of several favourites helped most people thoroughly to enjoy the afternoon's sport.

The powerful Kashmir establishment made a good beginning for the popular claret and gold jacket was to the fore when Taqdir and Cavalier obliged in their respective races. Associated with both these successes was Whiteside who has been retained by the stable. The English lightweight jockey rode in his best form and wound up good day's work by steering the last winner of the afternoon.

Mahomed Ali, now private trainer to H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir was the most successful trainer and as he has some very promising material in his care, may pay to follow.

FAVOURITE SCORES

One of the best-backed in the Reay Plate Mr. P. B. Avasia's Bachelor's Bard duly obliged beating the greatly improved Grimage and Teller in a good finish. Very well just now he must be seen to advantage again. Considerably supported here Sarason made a poor show. This son of Abbot's Trace is not very reliable, but must be followed.

School For Scandal's success in the Elphinstone Plate, Division I was readily again at the expense of Toltec, Checkmate and several other useful class III horses. Mr. Gemini's mare was ridden by Whiteside who had a great day in the saddle. Among the beaten here was Masque, the market rage. Prominent for a part of the journey he faded out at the critical stage. I shall look for an improvement in him next time out.

The second division of the Elphinstone Plate was featured by an exciting finish which saw the Kashmir-owned Cavalier just get "there" first by a short head from Remarque with Harem in third money six lengths away.

PROMISING NEW-COMER

The medium of a big gamble. Taqdir won the Castletown Plate, Division I in the style all such "good" things should. A well grown chestnut gelding by Epinard, he obviously inherits much of the speed of his famous sire for he had his nearest opponent well beaten by four lengths. This one is destined for a higher class, unless I am very much mistaken. Monte Carlo, runner-up here, will win races this season.

In an exceptionally keen finish for Division II of the Castletown Plate, What's What, making his first appearance on an Indian course dead-heated with Muscadet. The former sported the silks of Mrs. A. Svamvur and was always a good favourite on the strength of useful track form. A four year old gelding son of Greek Bachelor he was ridden by Bob Bell, who is now happily recovered from a severe attack of typhoid contracted last Bombay season. Mr. Osman Chotani's Philopena accounted for Mazarin, Javant and ten others in the Mysore Plate wherein Husn Ara was a conspicuous failure.

Ridden by J. Simpson, Walk Over credited Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh with a fine win in the Basra Plate, beating Taj Subhan and Bahar Neel with great ease.

The hitherto luckless Kabadon Jamil had a winning turn in the Ghorpuri Plate. He was well served by Muzzafar Khan and justified a ready backing. The place-getters were Aerial Mail and Nayib al Iraq. Best-backed in Division II, Saad Nazam could not manage anything better than a third. Victory belonged to Fahad Pasha, ridden by Simmons and Watchmaker II filled the next best placing.

NEW RACING REFORMS

Conservative traditions die slowly in the racing world and in this respect the Jockey Club has set an example to Junior Clubs which perforce, follow the lead of the ruling body of the "Sport of Kings". In Western India racing reforms have been initiated at a more brisk pace. The R.W.I.T.C. for instance, first altered the age old rule about the disqualification of the winning horse for interference in a race. Formerly the winner was placed last, thus losing even place money. Now if the winner infringes, the rules, he is penalised, but does not suffer ignominy.

The bracketing of horses belonging to the same owner on the Win totalizator is another beneficial innovation, first tried out in Western India. This rule has now been adopted in other racing centres.

After February 1938 no geldings will be allowed to participate in three principal races, viz., The Eclipse Stakes of India, C. N. Wadia Gold Cup and the Hughes Memorial Plate. For this salutary change we must thank Mr. A. C. Ardeshir, the popular Parsi Steward of the R.W.I.T.C., who has seen that the old rule was altered in the interests of horse-breeding.

BOMBAY'S LEAD

The new scheme to purchase through the R.W.I.T.C. fillies which would form the nucleus of the Indian Stud after their racing career has ended, was put on a practical basis by Mr. Ardeshir.

Bombay certainly leads all other Indian racing bodies in its progressive policy and much of the credit due must go to Mr. Ardeshir and his colleagues.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. (Division I) Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. re-400; Third Rs. 250

(Continued on Page 37.)

HIS MAJESTY
THE MENDICANT

'Raja Gopichand'
(IN MARATHI).

ASSUMED SWAY OVER BOMBAY'S ENTERTAINMENT WORLD YESTERDAY!
The Royal Court is at the

ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE
To-day & Tom.: 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

3rd WEEK OF THRILLS!
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE TO-DAY: 2-30 P.M.
MINERVA'S
SOCIAL SENSATION:
"JAILOR"
Starring:
SOHRAB MODI, LEELA CHITNIS, SHEELA, SADIQALI.
KRISHNA
TALKIES :: DUBASH THEATRE

TO-DAY SHOWS WILL BEGIN FROM 10 A M.
DEVIKA RANI
IN
"NIRMALA"
AT
PLAZA — Dadar

The BROADWAY
KINGSWAY: ..... :DADAR
TO-DAY MORNING SHOW AT 10-30 A. M.
H. G. WELLS' AMAZING PHOTOPLAY of LIFE and LOVE
100 YEARS FROM NOW!
"THINGS TO COME"
SEE the city of the FUTURE..... Glass Skyscrapers towering toward the Sun.....Rockets shooting to the Moon..... All the marvels of 2038!
Daily: at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
FRANK LLOYD'S
"WELLS FARGO"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

FIFTH FASCINATING WEEK!
New Theatres' Social Argument:
"ABHAGIN"
Starring:—MOLINA & PRITHVIRAJ, B.A.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.
THE MINERVA

STILL LEADING
in the entertainment world of Bombay
SAGAR'S
We Three
Starring:
MOTILAL—MAYA
ROSE—YAKUB
To-day 2-30, 5-15, 8 & 10-45.
6th WEEK
THE ROXY

YESTERDAY:
PREMIERE CROWDS GREETED:
The THIRTEENTH Week
OF
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
IT'S PRABHAT'S!
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Hol.: Matinee 2-30 p.m
CENTRAL
CINEMA:.....:GIRGAUM

Be DELIGHTED to read that
IT'S COMING SOON!
New Theatres Ltd. (Calcutta's) GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT OF ALL TIMES!
Dharti-Mata
Directed By:
Sjt. NITIN BOSE
COMING SHORTLY TO
THE MINERVA
A C.F.E. Release!

GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 P.M.
Fri. Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 P.M.
THRILLS! CHILLS! SPILLS! KILLS!
FINAL 7 EPISODES
LAST 14 REELS.
"THE VANISHING LEGION"
with
HARRY CAREY
EDVINA BOOTH
TO-DAY MORNING SHOW AT 10-30 A. M.
A Golden Page from Epic—RAMAYANA
"SATI SULOCHANA"
or
INDRAJIT VADHA
(IN TELUGU)

BENGAL REVENUES BILL

Expenditures Which Will Be Made Votable Next Year

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The Government presented a Bill in the Bengal Legislative Assembly to-day known as the Bengal Revenues (Charged Expenditure Continuance) Bill, the object of which is to provide certain annual contributions which are not at present subject to annual vote and which shall continue to be charged upon the provincial revenue.

These contributions include Rs. 5,50,000 to the Dacca University, Rs. 4,00,000 to the Howrah Bridge Trust Fund, Rs. 4,50,000 to the Calcutta Corporation and Rs. 60,000 to the Albert Victor Leper Hospital, Calcutta.

The expenditure of the above sums, it may be mentioned, which is non-votable under the Government of India Act, 1919, will continue to be so till March, 31, 1939. The present Bill has been necessary for ensuring "chargeability" after that date.—United Press.

HARIJANS MUST BE KEPT FROM HOTELS

Demand Of Ahmedabad Hotel Keepers

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

Hotel keepers of Ahmedabad held a public meeting to-day and adopted a resolution urging the withdrawal of the new rule passed by the Government of Bombay requiring the admission of Harijans into hotels without distinction.

The resolution adds that the admission of Harijans into hotels has wounded the feelings of Hindus, who have boycotted the hotels as a result of which the hotel trade has suffered considerably. It was decided to send a deputation to the Home Minister.—A. P.

Bombay Govt. Reinstate Servants

Also Restore Pensions Forefeited During C. D.

So far as the departments of Government in the portfolio of the Minister for Revenue, Rural Development and Agriculture are concerned, orders have now been passed reinstating all permanent wholetime Government servants who resigned their posts in 1930 and 1931 in connection with the cival disobedience movement and are still fit and anxious to serve.

Men so reinstated have been treated as new entrants for all purposes except initial pay and pension. Their initial pay has been refixed by reference to the pay which they were drawing at the time of their resignation, and for pension they are being allowed to reckon their past service, the break in their service being condoned. Government in these departments has also restored all the pensions which were forfeited for offences connected with the movement.

Match Factory Workers Call Off Strike

MADRAS, July 30.

The Executive Committee of the Western India Match Factory Workers Union, Tiruvottiyur, has, decided to call off the strike in the factory from August, the management of the factory and the Union having agreed to the Government decision to appoint a court of enquiry.

A section of the workers will resume work on the first while the rest will do so on the 2nd.

It will be recalled that the strike commenced on the 12th May last and the workers are resuming after eighty days.—A. P.

STAR FLASHES
by CHARLES BRUNO

A WAX REPLICA OF A ROAST TURKEY USED IN SCENES FOR "HOLD THAT KISS" LASTED 15 MINUTES UNDER THE HOT LIGHTS.... SO A REAL BIRD HAD TO BE OBTAINED.
ADOLPHE MENJOU FIRST GAINED ATTENTION AND GOT INTO PICTURES BY ATTIRING HIMSELF IN EXPENSIVE EVENING CLOTHES AND DRIVING AROUND HOLLYWOOD.... IN A $ 35 OPEN FLIVVER.
CAROLE LOMBARD. THEN KNOWN AS JANE PETERS, BEGAN HER FILM CAREER AS A MACK SENNETT BATHING BEAUTY.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 5, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Akhar 3, 1357
Parsi: Behman 29, 1307
Hightide: 2-33 14-48
Lowtide: 8-21 21-06
Sunrise: 6h 15m
Sunset: 7h 15m

Opening of Khaddar Bhandar, Dadar, by Mr. B. G. Kher, 9 a.m.

Lecture by Mr. Oscar Brown on "Delinquent Child", Bandra Gymkhana, 6 p.m.

Marathi Sahitya Sangh anniversary at Muzzafarabad Hall, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye presiding.

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION

The monthly flag salutation ceremony, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. R. N. Naik will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

JAINA VIDYARTHI SANGHA

A general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, to change the constitution.

LECTURE IN KONKANI

Mr. A. K. Priyolkar, B.A., will deliver a lecture on "The Konkani Literature of Jesuits" to-day (Sunday) at 130 Save House, Girgaum at 4 p.m. in the Sangh's premises.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

To visit Blind Home, the members of the Social Workers' Society will meet, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at N. S D. Industrial Home, 52, B D. D. Chawls, Worli.

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public discourse at the Library Hall to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.). The subject of the discourse will be "The worthy Recipient of Self Knowledge." All are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. YAMUNA HIRLEKAR'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Students' Debating Circle, Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, M.A. will deliver a lecture on "Adult Education and Literacy Campaign," to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the City High School, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

MRS. SUBBAROYAN'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, a public meeting will be held at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, when Mrs. K. Radhabai Subbaroyan, M.L.A. (Central) will deliver a lecture on the necessity of prevention of polygamous marriages among Hindus. Mr. S. S. Patkar will preside.

CURRENT EVENTS CLUB

The monthly meeting of the Current Events Club conducted under the auspices of the B. K. S. Reading Room and Library will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Library premises Hindu Colony, Dadar.

Mr. P. P. K Menon will report on current events.

Mr. G. R. Krishnan will read a paper on "Fascism and the Future."

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IT'S THE SCREEN'S FIRST PIXILATED MUSICAL!

Mr. Dodd Takes the Air

FRANK McHUGH ALICE BRADY GERTRUDE MICHAEL JANE WYMAN A Mervyn LeRoy Prod'n

with KENNY BAKER

4 NEW SONGS!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Wells Fargo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Mr. Dodds takes the Air". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.

EROS—"Romance in the Dark". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Top Hat". Daily at 4, 6-3) and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"The Vanishing Legion". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Baghban". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-0 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Jailor". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

METRO—"Rosalie". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"Her Jungle Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Hollywood Hotel". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

PLAZA—"Nirmala". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

REGAL—"Kentucky Moonshine". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"We Three". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

SUPER—"Rajkumari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"I'll take Romance". Daily at 5-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Gorakh Aya." Time as usual.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

CAMA—Shirinbai Ardesher Khurshedji Cama, sister of Jehangir and late Framroze Ardesher Cama. Funeral ceremony to-day (Sunday) morning at 8 a.m. at Jerbai Wadia's Bungan, at Dungerwadi.

RECEPTION TO MR. PARELKAR

There will be a public reception to Mr. B. G. Parelkar, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Gokhale Education Society's R. M. Bhat High School when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ

The half-yearly general meeting of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will be held in the King George English School Hindu Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m (S.T.)

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA

A condolence meeting will be held at the Association premises in connection with the sad demise of Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

Mr. M. Tirumal Rao M.L.A. (Central) will deliver a lecture on "The present political situation", at the Mahasabha premises, Kunwarkunt, Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

MUMBAI KAMGAR SANGH MEETING

Under the auspices of the Mumbai Kamgar Sangh, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Narlewadi, Ghodapdeo, when Dr. Bhonsle, Borkar, Sarang and others will speak on the work before the Sangh.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF MARATHI SAHITYA SANGH

The second anniversary of the Marathi Sahitya Sangh will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, when Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, ex-Vice Chancellor, Lucknow University will take the chair.

The programme includes reception, introduction of members, Dr. Paranjpye's speech, recital of poems, and thanks from 6 to 7-30. There will be dinner from to 9-30.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Successive Lives on Earth" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers

TILAK ANNIVERSARY

To-morrow's Programme

The General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the 18th anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak will be celebrated on Monday, August 1.

The morning programme consists of procession from the Congress House to Tilak Statue at Chaupatty. At 8 a.m. (S.T.) there will be a Flag-Salutation at Chaupatty and floral offerings to the Statue of the great departed patriot.

There will be a public meeting at the Congress House at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. will preside and Sjt. K M. Munshi, Home Member of the Bombay Government, Sjt. B. S. Sukthankar, Solicitor, Smt. Avantikabai Gokhale, Dr. D. D. Sathe and others will address

DADAR KHADI BHANDAR

Opening Ceremony By Premier Kher

Under the auspices of the Maharashtra Charkha Sangh, the opening ceremony of a new Bhandar will be performed by Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher, Premier of Bombay, to-day, (Sunday) at 9 a. m., at the Cohinoor Cinema Building, De Silva Road, Dadar. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside on the occasion.

TRAVANCORE BANK DEPOSITORS' MEETING

A meeting of the Depositors of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd., Bombay Branch will be held today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at St. Teresa Girls' High School above Messrs. Rane Ltd., Swadeshi Mills Estate near Roxy Cinema (New Queen's Road) to consider the scheme for reconstruction of the Bank.

ROHIDAS SUDHARAK MANDAL

In aid of the Rohidas Sudharak Mandal, the Supreme Film Distributors will give the proceeds of the film "Gangarataran" to be shown at Hind-Mata Cinema, Vincent Road, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. Mrs. Bachubai Wagle presides on the function.

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION

Under the joint auspices of the Karnatak Association and the Kanara Brotherhood, Mr. S. A. Setlur, B.Sc., of the St. Xavier's College will deliver a lecture on "Chemistry in Daily Life" at Chowna House, Sleater Road (near Grant Road Railway Station) today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Dr. George Coelho, M.R.C.P. (London), will preside.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA

Twenty-third general meeting of this Institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Lecture Hall of Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 7, to consider the annual report of the Managing Committee and to elect a new managing committee.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ

To-day (Sunday) at 3-30 in the afternoon, there will be a public meeting to celebrate 'Lokamanya Tilak Anniversary.' when Mrs. Velabai Dwarkadas will give Pravachan on Gita Rahasya in Marathi.

On Monday, 1st August at 7-30 in the morning, the ladies will go to Choupatty, to garland the statue of Lokamanya Tilak.

CHALLENGE TO BENGAL PREMIER

Counter-Charges Against Mr. Huq

CALCUTTA, July 30.

In a lengthy statement to the Press, repudiating the charges of "Unthinking and Malicious propaganda," made against the Congress by the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, yesterday, Maulvi Ashrafuddin Ahmed Chaudhry, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, challenges the Chief Minister, to show any activity of the Bengal Congress, which had created a situation "Fraught with sinister possibilities of riot and bloodshed."

Maulvi Ashrafuddin Ahmed Chaudhury makes counter-charges against the Premier, of having taken "recourse to a subtle method of inciting the people to violence."—A.P.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER'S PROTEST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the India Government protesting against the Karachi Port Trust decision to give the post of a Deputy Chief Engineer to Mr. Everett, when suitable Indians with necessary qualifications were available. The Chamber urges Government to withhold control to this appointment.

WOMEN CROWD TO SEE MAN-HATER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The West End Cinema presented a gay and unusual appearance on Saturday afternoon. It was sparkling sea of colours. The main entrance pathway was delicately decorated. Smart girls in smart saris lined the way. The lobby and the House itself was packed with women—of every class and status in life. Ranjit Movietone had released their new picture "Gorakh Aya," only for Women. And all the three shows were fully packed. The plan was a great success.

"Gorakh Aya" shows the life, hate and eventual romance of Queen Tilottama, the greatest man-hater in history. But a queen cannot help being a woman, and a woman cannot help being strange. And so it happened that the man-hating queen almost unconsciously glided into one of the richest romances in history.

No wonder women flocked to the West End on Saturday.

PASSENGERS BY s. s. "CATHAY"

The P. and O. steamship 'Cathay' (Commander H. R. Rhodes) leaves London on 22nd and Marseilles on the 30th July for Australia and the advance passenger lists shows that the following have booked in herefor Bombay

Commander G. V. G. Beamish; Major G. W. Bomford, 2nd Royal Lancers; Major D. H. Cole, Army Education Corps, Peshawar; Major A. A. M. Durand, 28th Field Regiment, R.A.; Mr. J. P. Eddy, K.C.; Major Ross Howman of the Burma Rifles and Waziristan Staff; Major W. H. Knox of the R.E.; Major H. G. Morris; Rev. D. A. Patterson; Major A. J. Samut of the M. T. Service; Dr. Stevenson; Lt.-Colonel J. B. Stubbs of the Supplies and Transport Service in Madras.

THE REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

MISS N. VARGHESE, M. Sc. (MADRAS), AND MRS. K. SRIVASTAVA (LUCKNOW), WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY AFTER OBTAINING THE TEACHER'S DIPLOMA.

INDUSTRIAL COURT PROPOSED

Distinctive Feature Of Bombay Govt.'s New Labour Bill

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published to-day (Saturday) gives the text of a new bill to make provision for the promotion of peaceful and amicable settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration.

This bill differs materially both in form and subject matter from the one circulated by the Labour Office in March last. As the result of criticisms of the original draft bill and a more thorough and detailed examination of the problem many changes have been made

The basic idea of the bill is to ensure that the redress of the grievances of industrial workers shall be taken in hand without delay and for this purpose it is provided that no employer can make any alteration in the conditions of service, wages, etc., of his employees without giving them due notice and at the same time informing the Government authorities who will function under the Act, the Labour Officer, the Conciliator and in some cases the Registrar well as registered unions or other representatives of the workers.

Negotiations with regard to the acceptance or the refusal of the proposed change will then take place and if agreements are reached they will be properly drawn up and registered with the Registrar. Only if the parties fail to reach an agreement is a trade dispute considered to have occurred and the official Conciliator will then step in and endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute. If he fails or if Government otherwise order a Board of Conciliation may be appointed.

In the same way, employees who have grievances which they wish redressed or alterations in wages and conditions of service which they desire to be made will similarly be required to notify the appropriate authorities as well as their employers. During the negotiations and conciliation proceedings it will be illegal for an employer to cause a lockout or for the workers to go on strike, because one of the underlying ideas of the bill is to prevent lightning strikes which, as long experience has shown, rarely bring any benefit to the workers but on the contrary entail an entirely unnecessary loss of wages.

STANDING ORDERS.

One of the most fruitful causes of strikes is the absence of any set of rules or regulations dealing with the day to day discipline and working of a factory. The Bombay Millowners' Association have standing orders and so have public utility services and the Bill provides that every employer must draw up standing orders regulating relations between him and his employees with regard to a number of industrial matters that are set out in the first schedule to the Bill. These standing orders have to be approved by the Commissioner of Labour and registered with the Registrar, and thereafter they continue to be in force for twelve months and are binding upon the employer and the workers in the factory.

INDUSTRIAL COURT.

From the Commissioner of Labour an appeal lies to a Court of Industrial Arbitration. This Industrial Court is a distinctive feature of the new Bill, and it is hoped that in the course of time it will play a very important part in the industrial life of the Province. The Bill provides for use of the Industrial Court as a voluntary Court of Arbitration to which an industrial dispute can be referred by the parties for a final and binding decision. The Court will consist of two or more members, one of whom shall be its President, and the President shall be a person who is or has been a judge of a High Court or is eligible for being appointed a judge of such Court. In addition to its functions as a Court of Arbitration the Industrial Court will be the appellate and deciding authority to decide appeals from the Orders of the Registrar, as regards the registration of unions under the Act or cancellation of unions and also as regards references by a Registrar or by an Arbitrator for a decision on a question of law. The Court will also decide whether a strike or lockout or a proposed change is illegal and it will also interpret awards given by it under arbitration proceedings.

It will also be open to employers and employees to agree to submit all disputes between them to arbitration, either by the Industrial Court or by an agreed arbitrator. In such cases the conciliation machinery of the Act will not apply, but the arbitrators awards will be registered.

QUALIFIED UNIONS.

The duties of the Registrar are important, because he will have to decide whether unions are entitled to be registered, the basis upon which registration is obtainable being based upon membership relative to the number employed in the industry or recognition by an employer. The whole Province will be divided into areas and in each area there can be only one registered union in respect of any industry or occupation in that area. The Bill also provides for qualified unions where there are no registered unions. Here, as in the case of registered unions, qualification depends upon the union having a membership which bears a prescribed percentage to the number of workers engaged in the industry or occupation in a local area.

FILM CORPORATION Presents

KAMLESH KUMARI & Vijay Kumar

IN

India's first Aeronautical Film

ASHA

A THRILLING DRAMA OF ADVENTURE
A Story of the eternal conflict between MAN and NATURE

Supported by: TULSI LAHIRI, KAPOOR, CHOWDHURY, DEV BALA, KAMRAN, NATWAR, Etc.

Direction: T. M. PARRY-DAVIES
Asst. : RANAJIT SEN

Photography: P. D. BRIERLEY

Audiography: C. S. NIGAM.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

HARRY OWENS, SONG WRITER ON "COCOANUT GROVE", HAS $105,000 LIABILITY INSURANCE ON HIS CAR.... AND THE CAR IS WORTH $60!
GEORGE RAFT HAS BEEN SPENDING A DAMP TWO WEEKS LEARNING THE ART OF LOG ROLLING FOR HIS ROLE IN "SPAWN OF THE NORTH".
LORETTA YOUNG HAS TO HAVE 4 PROP MEN TO HELP HER SIT DOWN WHILE WORKING ON THE "SUEZ" SET. HER CRINOLINE SKIRT, 18 YARDS IN CIRCUMFERENCE, HAS TO BE HELD WHILE SHE SEATS HERSELF ON A SPECIALLY BUILT PILLOW.
(Copyright, 1938, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

IN 3rd WEEK NOW

GENERAL FILMS'

Baghban

Director :—: A. R. KARDAR

Starring:

BIMLAKUMARI & NANDREKER

with

ASHRAF KHAN, NAZIR, SITARA, YASMIN, LALLA YAKOOB, K. N. SINGH, R. WASTI, MIRZA MUSHARAF, JAMNA, PUTLI.

A story that will go direct to the heart of everyone, dealing as it does with a long lost husband who unknowingly falls in love with his own wife, who herself is believed to be a widow.

Imperial Cinema

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

Colour Bar In Mussoorie

Allegations Of Rudeness And Discourtesy Against European Hotels

From Our Correspondent

ALLAHABAD, July 30.

Lady Kailash Srivastava, wife of Sir J. P. Srivastava, Ex-Minister and industrial magnate of Cawnpore, narrating her experiences of Mussoorie, gives a sensational account of rudeness and discourtesy as well as colour bar prevalent in principal European hotels at Mussoorie.

Lady Srivastava said that in one hotel she was told that Indians were admitted only to certain rooms, while the rest were reserved exclusively for Europeans.

During her stay at Mussoorie she learnt that in another hotel an Indian was refused admission to the dining hall as he was dressed in 'dhoti.'

About this same hotel she was told that one of the greatest Taluquadars of Oudh was once asked to leave it, because he was wearing a Gandhi Cap.

EVEN MAHARANIS AND RANIS, WHO FREQUENTED MUSSOORIE, WERE NOT IMMUNE FROM INSULTS.

Lady Srivastava got furious once when she heard a European lady remark: "SHE, A BLACK WOMAN, REFUSES TO DANCE WITH A 'WHITE MAN'." The 'black woman' referred to was a Rani. The obvious implication was that how dare the Rani refuse to be the partner of a European.

INDIANS WERE NOT BEING ADMITTED AS MEMBERS OF THE MALL LIBRARY.

Lady Srivastava drew pointed attention to the hard lot of Jhanpanis, both at Mussoorie and Nainital. Jhanpanis are coolies who draw rickshaws. The normal life of Jhanpanis does not exceed more than 24 years. Most of them die of heart-failure. Often they are made to run like horses to enable Sahebs and their 'Mems' to be punctual in their engagements. For hours they are exposed to the horrors of rain and cold. On an average a Jhanpani does not earn more than Rs. 3-8 per month. They are as good as beasts and worse than slaves.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET MATCHES IN BOMBAY

Victory For Hindu Gymkhana 'B'

BOMBAY, July 30.

The clerk of the weather was kind to the cricketers in Bombay to-day and all the three principal Gymkhanas, at the Kennedy Sea Face, were well occupied.

The second string of the Hindu Gymkhana defeated the Bombay Port Trust bv 4 wickets and 71 runs.

The Port Trust won the toss and made first use of the wicket. They were all out for 114, out of which M. A. Telang contributed 29 and V. C. Raiker added 33.

N. Merchant, the Hindu Gymkhana bowler, displayed good form, capturing 5 wickets for 21 runs.

The Gymkhana side replied with 185 for the loss of 7 wickets, when the stumps were drawn, thus winning the match by 4 wickets and 71 runs. K. H. Jobanputra (36) and U. M. Merchant (49) were the chief scorers for the Hindu Gymkhana.

ISLAM GYM. DRAWS WITH B. B. & C. I.

The Islam Gymkhana were at home to the B.B. & C.I. Railway (Loco) and the match ended in a draw.

GANI IN HAPPY MOOD

Gani played a bright innings for the Islam Gymkhana and carried his bat for 63, the side's total being 122.

At the close of play the Railway had made 95 for the loss of 4 wickets. Ram Chandra and L. Atmaram were batting with (30) not out and (8) not out, when play was stopped.

AT PARSI GYMKHANA

The Young Zoroastrian Sports Club had their engagement with the Parsi Gymkhana, at the latter's ground, at the Kennedy Sea Face.

Batting first the Young Zoroastrians declared their innings closed, when they had scored 170 runs for 9 wickets, the chief contributions being those of Havewalla (51) and Wadia (49).

Jamshedji dismissed 4 batsmen at the cost of 39 runs.

At the close of play the Parsi Gymkhana had lost 6 batsmen for a total of 117 runs and the match ended in a draw.

Havewalla displayed good bowling form also, his bag being 4 wickets for 29 runs.

Bamboat was the only Parsi Gymkhana batsman who seemed to be at home against the bowling and remained not out with 32 to his credit.

Nilgiri Satyagraha Called Off

BALASORE, July 30.

Reports have been received here that the Nilgiri Satyagraha has been called off as negotiations are proceeding for an amicable settlement. It is learnt the Raja is willing to hear the grievances of the people through the Prajamandal. Mr. Kailash Mohanty, President, and Mr. Bonamali Das, Secretary of the Prajamandal, represented the demands of the people before the Raja's Durbar. —United Press.

CUPID RULES THE HUMAN RACE!

—They Hated;

—then They Loved

THE TERROR OF THEIR HATRED CAN ONLY BE MATCHED WITH

THE BLISS OF THEIR ROMANCE

"Gorakh Aya"

The Romantic Drama of

A QUEEN: The World Quailed at her Prowess!

—A MONK: He mocked even at the Elements!

A RANJIT PICTURE,

Directed by:

CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

Starring:

RAJKUMARI

(Chandra Of "Devdas")

MAZHAR, T. KAPOOR, KALYANI, ILLADEVI, RAM APTE. CHATTERJEE

Based on the Best-Seller Novel of Gujarat's Best-Seller Author: Sjt. GUNWANTRAI ACHARYA.

THE LADIES LOVED IT YESTERDAY!

FAMILIES WILL FLOCK TO IT FROM TO-DAY !

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday, Monday & Holidays: 2-30 p.m.

WEST-END

(The BAN on MALES IS NOW LIFTED!)

The Women Folk of Bombay yesterday gave a Lead to the Men Folk by their enthusiastic WELCOME to TILOTTAMA and MACCHINDRA at the West End!

LADIES' LAUDABLE LEAD:

MAZDOOR SCHOOL OPENED IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, July 30.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), Joint Secretary of the All-India Adult Education Society, performed the inaugural ceremony of the Mazdoor School of Delhi organised under the auspices of the Thelwala Union, Delhi.

In the course of his speech on the occasion Prof. Ranga said that in England and Australia the workers' educational associations and adult school movements had done tremendous educational work to raise the cultural attainments of the workers and he wanted that such schools should be organised in every industrial centre of the country.—United Press.

Industries Ministers' Conference

MADRAS, July 29.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, has wired to the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Labour and Industries Minister, asking whether it will be suitable for him to attend the Industries Ministers' Conference which the President is convening at Bombay about the middle of August.

Mr. Giri has replied that in view of some pressing engagements locally it will be more suitable for him to attend the conference if it is held on August 20.—United Press

Jain Statue At Sravanbelgola

Appearance Of Patches On Back Causes Uneasiness

Sjt. S. C. Jain Diwaker Shastry, B.A. LL.B., Secretary, All-India Digamber Jain Political Rights Preservation Committee, Seoni (C. P.) writes to us as follows:—

I have read the communique issued on behalf of the Government of Mysore and kindly sent to me for information in connection with Jain Shrine of Sravanbelgola. Everybody would agree with the opinion expressed that "The colossal monolithic statue of Sri Gomateshwara situated on the Vindhyagiri hill of Sravanbelgola is a sculptural monument in the preservation of which not merely the followers of Jainism, but also all those connected with Indian Archaeology are interested." Indeed, the majesty coupled with divine grace of the shrine of Sravanbelgola are such that the lovers of art cannot afford to neglect or forget it. It has been aptly remarked by some Englishman "In the whole beautiful state of Mysore there is no other place where picturesque clasp hands so firmly as here."

The communique points out that "the image is in an absolutely safe condition—", but this is not the correct viewpoint in view of the several patches appearing on the back towards the left side of the image, as is clearly manifested by the latest photograph of the back portion of the shrine. It is, therefore, quite natural that the Jain devotees of the north and the south should be much alarmed and that they should be eagerly awaiting to see necessary and immediate care being shown by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

The communique says that the patches have appeared in some parts because "those areas were forcibly scraped out by pious worshippers during the Mahabhisheka of 1912." As a matter of fact, the pious worshippers were not so negligent or careless as to rub the shrine to such extent that it may be marred by ugly marks. In fact, the monsoon and other natural forces are responsible for those patches, not the 'pious worshippers.'

The Jain community is eagerly looking for the steps that the Government of Mysore is going to adopt with a view to protect and preserve the idol after consultation with the experts both in and out of Mysore.

I thank the authorities in Mysore for publicly intimating their keen interest in this matter and I feel confident that no stone will be left unturned to make the work of repairs completely satisfactory.

A view of the back of the statue of Gomateshwar, showing the patches.

WHERE DO SHELLS COME FROM?

Every inflowing tide brings its offering of shells to our shores, and in many places, as on the Cornish coast, beaches are composed entirely of tiny shells. They are an everlasting joy. Collectors may find as many as 50 varieties on one small beach—while, blackish, purplish, lemon or orange in hue. At each turn of the tide, all along the tide-mark we find a new deposit of shells. Scarcely an incoming breaker fails to add to the treasure.

Particular beaches yield quantities of the minute and pretty little European furrowed cowry shell, treasured by young collectors. This is quite different from any other British species, having no sign of the usual spire, though it exists in the youthful stage of the shell. Living specimens are rarely found.

It is remarkable that the shells carried in by the tide are always empty. Their inhabitants have died naturally, or fallen victim to ravenous foes, strong as their houses appear, turning the edge of a steel knife, and extremely sensitive as is the nervous nature of the occupants. Yet the shells are often found perforated by creatures whose bodies are no harder than the human tongue. The dog whelk is an artist in shell-boring, and is armed by a cylindrical proboscis on the front of his head, his drilling-whimble, having rows of sharp flinty points, or silicious teeth, which make a hole in a shell as cleanly as would a steel drill, until the sapid morsel is at his mercy.

More than four hundred different shells are recorded for the Cornish littoral. The actual number of shelled creatures which live on the shore between the tide-marks is small, so that the greater number of the molluscs must come from deep water. Their place of origin is a mystery. As a West Country naturalist has written: 'Whence these frail treasures come, whether from some bed in Lyonnesse or from the vast abysm of the Atlantic far westward of the Scillis, all the trawlings of the marine biologist have failed to discover.' —Marcus Woodward.

"Just a minute, Adolf, Uncle Neville is getting it for you."
Courtesy: "New Masses."

Back to the Jungle.
Courtesy: "Pravda."

SHOULD I HAVE AN X-RAY?

It is quite evident that many persons have the idea that in almost every condition from which the human body suffers, an X-ray examination is required to enable the doctors to understand the case. It is also apparent that there exists a popular idea that, by means of the X-ray, the physician can see all parts of the inside of the body and study their action just as clearly as he views the skin with his eyes.

The majority of those who enter a doctor's office, whether because they are ill or because they want to keep well, can be examined thoroughly and satisfactorily by the doctor using such instruments as are found in any properly equipped office and making such tests as can be made, with his ordinary equipment, by any qualified physician.

When the ordinary procedures are inadequate for a particular case, and when the doctor believes that certain special examinations or tests will be of assistance, he will not hesitate to so inform his patient. The public should understand that, in any case, a diagnosis of the disease is not made by special tests, X-ray, or other examinations. What these do is to supply additional information which the doctor considers, togather with the other facts which he has gathered from his questioning of the patient and the results of the examination which he himself has made. physicians do not make a diagnosis on one symptom or one test or on what is shown by an X-ray, but upon the accumulation of all the findings

The X-ray is, in many conditions, a most valuable aid to the physician. It has increased its field of usefullness, but it still has certain limitations, and its use and the interpretation of its findings are not as simple as is commonly thought. It seems necessary to refer to this because it is apparent that some persons rather feel they have been cheated when their physician does not order them to have an X-ray. Physicians know when special tests and examinations are needed, and they will use them when they judge them to be necessary.

FUGITIVES COMPETITION RESULTS

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES

There were eleven all correct Entries. Each of the following eleven successful competitors get Rupees One Hundred and Twenty Five only—Rs. 125/-

BOMBAY

TULSIDAS KESHAVJI,
15-17, Manordas Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

ABDUL REHMAN JAMAL,
Sarif Devji Canji Street,
31-43, 2nd Floor,
BOMBAY 3.

EBRAHIM NOORMAHOMAD,
31-43, Maklai Street,
Vasaivala Bldg., 2nd Floor,
BOMBAY 3.

BAI FATMABAI ESSA,
House No. 60-62, 2nd Floor,
Chash Mohalla, Kambekar St.,
BOMBAY 3.

N. SREEKANTA RAO,
"Rana Mahal", Room No. 26,
1st Floor, Vincent Road,
Dadar, BOMBAY.

AKOLA

R. L. PURANIK,
C/o B. N. Mahajan,
Ramdas Peth.
AKOLA (Berar).

JHARIA

AMRUTLAL KALIDAS,
C/o R. L. Doshi,
P. O. JHARIA, E.I.R.

KATHIAWAR

ABDUL HABIB HAJI
MOHOMAD AHMAD KULVADI,
Tak Seri,
DHORAJI (Kathiawar).

SITAR & NOORMOHOMAD,
C/o Kasam Gaji Mithaiwala
Shop,
Pipla Chowk,
DHORAJI, Kathiawad.

ABDULLA ALIMOHOMAD NUBI
Rangari Moholla,
DHORAJI, Kathiawad.

ROBERTSONPET

T. S. MADURANAVAGAM
PILLAY,
General Merchant,
(Market) Robertsonpet,
K. G. F.

Two Errors

There were one hundred and seventeen entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors get Rupees Five and Annas Six only.

G.M. RELVANI,
88, Walkeshwar Road,
Malabar Hill, BOMBAY.

LOYOLA A.,
Grant's Bldg.,
Arthur Bunder Road,
Colaba, BOMBAY.

S. TELLIS,
C/o Messrs. United Motor (Ind.
Ltd), Colaba, BOMBAY.

DINSHAW C. MASTER,
Coosrow Baug, G. Block,
No. 40, Colaba Causeway,
BOMBAY.

T. J. NERURKAR,
New Custom House,
Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

B. G. PURAO,
Stores Accts. Dept.,
B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd.,
Fort, BOMBAY.

MINOO DINSHAWJI GOLWALA,
C/o J. K. Dubash,
Dady House, Fort, BOMBAY.

OLIVO FERNANDES,
2nd Marine Line, House No. 52,
Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.

PRABHAKAR TAVAKAR,
C/o S. S. Tavkar,
72, Champa Gally, BOMBAY 2.

MANUAL JOSEPH,
Mazagaon Dock, BOMBAY.

K. K. WADIA,
Gaya Building, Room No. 6,
Mandvi, BOMBAY 3.

D. L. SALVI,
195, Samuel Street, Mandvi,
BOMBAY 9.

HANSRAJ KARAMSI MEVAWALA
Lodaya Mansion,
New Chinch-Bunder Road,
BOMBAY 9.

S. ALI MOHOMAD ABBA,
Crawford Market Radio,
Opp. Cinema, BOMBAY 1.

R. A. WADIA,
C/o Mrs. Jariwala,
Mohmedi Minar,
Khetwadi 14th Lane,
BOMBAY.

MOHANLAL HIRACHAND,
C/o Makanji Madhavji,
83/2, Bazar-Gate, BOMBAY 1.

I. A. ASHTAMKAR,
Aga Khan Bldg., 2nd Floor,
Block No. 3, Jacob Circle,
BOMBAY 11.

JAFER HUSHAIN ADAMJI MASA-
LAWALA,
49, Khokha Bazar, BOMBAY 3.

H. J. MOTORWALA,
49, Khokha Bazar, Sarang Street,
BOMBAY.

BADRI SETLUR,
Topiwala Mansion,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

DEVJI KACHRA,
C/o Jasanji Mavji & Co.,
Chinch Bunder, BOMBAY 9.

D. BABASAHEB TAWADE,
Bhiwandi Bldg., Top Floor,
Khambhata Lane, BOMBAY 4.

B. D. PUROHIT,
Parsee Gally, Dhunji Street,
3rd Floor, Jain Union Club,
BOMBAY 2.

RASHIBAI RAMCHANDRA,
Seva Sadan, Grant Road,
BOMBAY.

HAIDERALLY JAFERBHAI HIRJI,
67, Pala Gally,
Sarmavala House, BOMBAY 9.

FUGITIVES COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations	Illustrations.
A	11
B	13
C	8
D	7
E	4
F	14
G	12
H	15
I	9
J	10
K	3
L	5
M	2
N	6
O	16
P	1
Q	17
R	18

M. IBRAHIM,
C/o Jan Mohomad, 3rd Floor,
348/350, Bapty Road,
BOMBAY No. 8.

R. L. DESAI,
Green Villa, Room No. 96,
Shanker Seth Road,
Grant Road, BOMBAY 7.

KHOJA K. E. R. VADIWALA,
Imamwada, Municipal Chawl,
No. 6, 2nd Floor, Room No. 4,
Post Umarkhady, BOMBAY.

FATMABAI KAMROODIN,
C/o Rosanali Abdullah,
119, Mutton Street, BOMBAY 3.

TAYABALI A. GALABHOYWALA,
119, Mutton Street, BOMBAY 3.

ESUFALI EBRAHIMJI DHORAJI-
WALA,
No. 487, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY 2.

ANOPRAM HIRARAM VYAS,
Kisor Bhoovan, 2nd Floor,
Room No. 76, C. P. Tank Rd.,
BOMBAY 4.

MANAK S. THAKUR,
201, City View, Worli Corner,
Worli, BOMBAY.

ALIMAMAD SHERALI KOLSA-
VALA,
Coal Depot, Seewri,
BOMBAY 15.

N. VALLABHDAS & CO.,
Opp. Kohinoor Mill, Dadar,
BOMBAY No. 14.

SIRIN SHIAVAX BATTIWALA,
Rustam Villa,
751, Parsee Colony, Dadar,
BOMBAY 14.

MRS. P. ANNAPURNA,
167, F. Vincent Road, Dadar,
BOMBAY.

Bombay Suburbs

LOHAR PURSHOTAM HARJI,
Laxminarayen Lane,
Lohar-Wady, Matunga,
G.I.P., BOMBAY.

LAXMIBHAI KSHIRSAGAR,
6, Sita Sadan,
Matunga, BOMBAY No. 19.

VENKATESWARAN,
C/o A. N. Iyer,
No. 1 Modi Bldg.,
Brahmanwada Road,
Matunga, BOMBAY.

FIROZ K. DAROOWALA,
No. 511 C. Adenwala Road,
Matunga, BOMBAY.

H. N. KHAN,
425, Bala Mirn's Gali,
Mahim, BOMBAY 16.

D. N. SULE,
Samson Bldg., Room No. 14,
Lady Jamsetji Road,
Mahim, BOMBAY 16.

RAMALAXMI BHOGILAL MAN-
KODI,
C/o B.A. Mankodi, Advocate,
10th Road, Khar,
BOMBAY No. 21.

H. A. RAZAK MEMAN,
No. 102, Hill Road,
Bandra, BOMBAY

MISS MOTI P. DALAL,
"Sea Breeze,"
B. J. Road, Bandra, BOMBAY.

(Continued on page 30)

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

Having received requests from many of our readers to give another "Figure Words" Competition as the one which appeared last some three months ago attracted considerable attention and interest, we have decided to repeat a similar Competition and hope that this time also the winners may get big prizes.

Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet, e.g., A-1, H-8, Q-17, Z-26. For the convenience and ready guidance of the readers a list of the marks is given below.

The illustrations on the left show well-known objects, a list of which is also given below. For the purpose of this competition you are to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks for each of the letters in the name of the object are to be totalled up. For example the illustration "D" is that of "Hills". The total number of marks for "Hills" is "60" (H-8, I-9, L-12, L-12, S-19). The block No. 14 in the series to the right shows the figure 60. You have therefore to enter No. 14 against "D" in the coupon.

Similarly you may fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with an Entrance Fee of Annas Eight for each coupon before 17th August subject to and observing the following rules.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

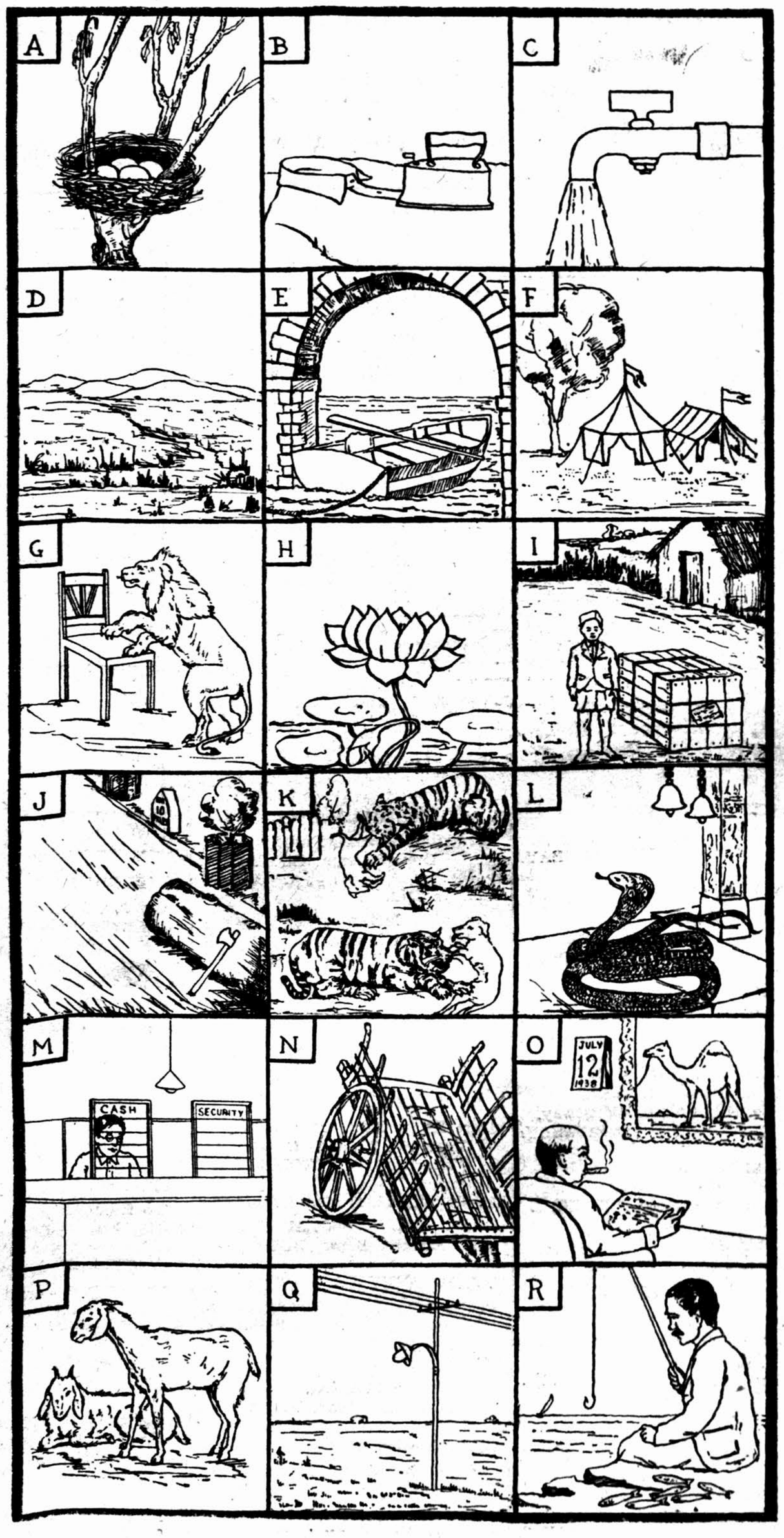
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 17th August, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for an entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not



A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF OBJECTS

ARCH	DATE	LOG
AXE	DOGS	LOTUS
BANK	FISH	MAN
BELLS	FLAGS	NEST
BOAT	GOATS	OAR
BOY	HILLS	ROAD
CAMEL	HOOK	SHIRT
CASE	HUT	TAP
CHAIR	IRON	TENTS
CIGAR	LAMP	TIGERS
CLERK	LIGHT	WHEEL
COBRA	LION	WIRES.

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

1 **28**	2 **30**	3 **34**
4 **37**	5 **38**	6 **39**
7 **42**	8 **45**	9 **49**
10 **50**	11 **53**	12 **56**
13 **58**	14 **60**	15 **62**
16 **74**	17 **78**	18 **87**

be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries. Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words Competition

31/7

A	
B	
C	
D	14
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The "Bombay Chronicle' Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO. 706, G. P. O. BOMBAY.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 17th AUG., 1938

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

FUGITIVES COMPETITION RESULTS

(Continued From Page 27)

MAHENDHRA KUMAR B. JADEJA
Khanki Bhoovan, Nursing Lane,
Malad, BOMBAY.

SITA CHATTOPADHYAYA,
"Sea Breeze," South Avenue,
Santa-Cruz, BOMBAY.

PRABHODHA HARENDHRA DIVANJI,
Podar Blocks, Santa-Cruz,
BOMBAY.

Akola

AKBERALI HASANALI,
C/o Gulam Abas Mahomedali,
AKOLA (Berar).

AHMAD BHAI,
C/o M. M. Ahmad,
Flex Shoe Agency,
Tajnapeth, AKOLA.

Basanda State

NOSHIRWAN BHIKHAJI KASAD,
Khamla Zampa,
BASANDA STATE.

Bijapur

O. P. DONAR,
Clerk, Mamlatdar's Office,
BIJAPUR, M.S.M. Rly.

Belapur Road

GORDHANDAS RALIATRAM,
C/o Seth Prahladji Gordhandas,
BELAPUR RD. (Dt. Ahmednagar)

Chima Kurthi

MR. J. FLETCHER,
CHIMAKURTHI,
Via Ongole, M.S.M. Rly.

Cutch-Anjar

T. T. DARUGAR,
C/o Adamji Karimji Darugar,
Bora Bazar. CUTCH-ANJAR,

MOCHI VISHRAM JIVAN,
Mochi Bazar, CUTCH-ANJAR.

Cutch-Bhuj

SONI HIRALAL TULSIDAS,
C/o Kansara Nana Falia,
CUTCH-BHUJ.

MANEKBAI PRAGJI SONI,
C/o Kansara Nana Falia,
CUTCH-BHUJ.

J. G. PAYAR,
New Mint Road, CUTCH-BHUJ.

Cutch-Sandhan

KESHAVLAL KRAPASANKER DAVE,
CUTCH-SANDHAN.

Digri (Sind)

BALKRISHNA BHATIA,
C/o M/s. Bachhraj Factories, Ltd.
P.O. DIGRI (Sind),
(Dt. Tharparkar).

Indore

SUGARABAI BHAGURWALA,
27, Haldi Bazar, INDORE.

FATMABAI J. RASULBHOY,
C/o Dharam Singh Dhiyan Singh,
JUNI INDORE.

Jharia

RAMESH R. DOSHI,
C/o R. L. Doshi,
Post JHARIA, E.I. Rly.

BABULAL LAWAJI,
C/o R. L. Dashi, JHARIA, E.I. Rly.

Kathiawar
Dhoraji

A. A. DHABARIA,.
Cloth Market, DHORAJI.

VAJIRABAI & FIDAHUSEIN DOLAT & CO.,
Kamangar Street, DHORAJI.

MRS. ISMAIL SHAM,
C/o Kamangar Pedhi, DHORAJI.

KASAM MAHOMAD JADA,
Near Kunda Jamatkhana,
DHORAJI.

HASAN IBRAHIM,
C/o Musani Cycle Store,
Near Junagadh Darvaja,
DHORAJI.

GHACHI OSMAN MAHOMAD,
C/o Musani Cycle Store,
Near Junagadh Darvaja,
DHORAJI.

SITAR KASAM & NURMAHOMAD
C/o Kasam Gaji Mithaiwala's
Shop, Pipla Chowk, DHORAJI.

AHMED & NURMAHOMAD,
C/o Kasam Gaji Mithaiwala's Shop,
Pipla Chowk,
DHORAJI.

KARIM & NURMAHOMAD,
C/o Kasam Gaji Mithaiwala's Shop,
Pipla Chowk,
DHORAJI.

KASAM & NURMAHOMAD,
C/o Kasam Gaji Mithaiwala's Shop,
Pipla Chowk,
DHORAJI.

HUSENALI HEPTULLAJI PATRAWALA,
Hokda Kantha,
Opposite Haveli,
DHORAJI.

Jam Jodhpur

H. V. PAU RANA,
C/o Vithaldas Ranchoddas,
JAM JODHPUR.

H. M. RAI THATHA,
C/o M. K. Raj Thotha,
JAM JODHPUR.

C. V. RAI THATHA,
C/o Vasanji Parmanand,
JAM JODHPUR.

Junagad

KHALIFA VALIMAHOMAD YUSAF,
Near Vegetable Market,
JUNAGAD.

Rajkot

PARSHOTTAM K. CHAWHAN,
Akda Wadi, Power House Colony,
RAJKOT.

GIRDHAR GOKAL,
C/o Motichand Manekchand,
Panwala's Shop,
Mochi Bazar,
RAJKOT.

Limdi

KHOJA GULAM HUSEN V. LAKHANI,
C/o Valibhai Keshavji,
Baharpura,
LIMBADI.

Malia Hatina

MULJI KESHAVJI SHAH,
Limbda Chowk,
MALIA HATINA,
J. S. Rly.

Sarsai

RAMNIKLAL P. SHAH,
C/o Shah Panachand Jethabhai,
POST SARSAI,
(Kathiawar.)

Lalpur

Mrs. LAXMICHAND KHAJURIA,
AT LALPUR,
Via Jamnagar.

LUHARBAL DIWALI MULJI,
Opposite Gujrati School,
SHAHPUR-SORATH,
J. S. Rly.

Shahpur-Sorath

TRIBHOVAN RANCHHOD JOSHI,
At School,
SHAHPUR-SORATH,
Via Junagadh.

Kapadwanj

SHEIKH ABDULLABHAI SHEIKH MUMINJI,
Bakerbhai Sheri,
KAPADWANJ.

Karachi

SIBABHAI RAWAJI,
No. 9, Gisri Road,
KARACHI.

Kallol

VALLABHDAS MADHAVDAS,
C/o Sri Balkrishna Lalji's Mandir,
Opp. Gujarathi School,
KALLOL, (Gujrat.)

Khatalwada

HIRALAL LALCHAND KANSARA,
KHATALWADA.

Lucknow

M. ALIBHOY,
3, Nabiulla Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. ALLARAKHIA,
4-5, Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. G. HUSEIN,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. KANJI,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

ZYBOON NISA,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

Maheshwar

AKBARALI M. M. RESHAMWALA,
Nav Dhat,
MAHESHWAR.

Nasik City

GANESH SHANKER DIKSHIT,
Old Kansara Street, No. 1762,
NASIK CITY.

Nagpur City

GENDALAL KUVARJI BHANDARI,
Bidi Shop, Itwari Bazar,
NAGPUR CITY.

UMEDBHAI LALLUBHAI PATEL,
Tobacco Merchant, Itwari Bazar,
NAGPUR CITY.

Pegu

M. M. MEHTA, JEWELLER,
20, Street.
PEGU.
(Burma.)

Pachora

TAYEBALI ALIBHOY,
C/o Alibhoy Amiji,
PACHORA,
(Dt. Khandesh.)

KHATIJABAI,
C/o Akbarali Alibhoy,
PACHORA,
(Dt. Khandesh.)

Patan

VAHIA JANARDAN C.
Dave's Pada,
PATAN, (N. Gujrat.)

Ratlam

ABDUL,
Block 314,
RATLAM.

Raipur

NASIRUDDIN,
C/o Mahomed Kasam,
Karana Merchant,
Phillip Market,
RAIPUR, C. P.

SALMABAI,
C/o Isakali Fajal Ali,
RAIPUR, C. P.

Secunderabad

T. GOPAL RAO,
2035, Pan Bazar,
SECUNDERABAD.

Siddhpur

MEMAN ISMAIL HUSEIN,
Poladi-was,
SIDDHPUR, (Gujrat.)

MAHOMADBHAI,
C/o Isufali Mahomadali
Masalya,
SIDDHPUR.

Salangpur (Hanumanji)

MANUBHAI SONI,
at SALANGPUR (Hanumanji)
Via Botad Station.

Shahada

KISAN RAMJI,
At SHAHADA,
(W. Khandesh.)

Surat

BABUBHAI ICHHUBHAI,
Vada Chauta, at Pandol Pole,
SURAT.

E. E. K. N. N,
Devri,
SURAT.

Wardha

Messrs. PRAGJI VISHRAM Bros.,
Sewing Machine Dealers,
WARDHA, C. P.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. on 8th August, 1938.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

Improve Your Cricket

The Cover-Point

By CONSTANTINE

(Special for "The Chronicle."

The other day we were discussing some of the essentials of cover-point fielding. I made the claim that a really great cover-point could save 70 runs in the course of a day's play. Let us see how this can be done. I am going to take a great player, but what I say applies also to all cricket.

Hendren is one person I have in mind. Everybody knows how well he played slow bowling, going down the wicket and pushing the ball away; driving hard if he reached it early enough to be in full command of the stroke; and, if the ball was short, standing back, or even drawing away from it and lashing it on the off-side.

I am at cover-point to Hendren and the bowler, a slow bowler, sends up a good length ball on the off stump or just outside. Hendren comes down the wicket but the ball is a good one and he decides that he does not command it sufficiently to drive it hard.

He will play a slow forward push-stroke which is likely to go in the direction of extra-cover. Now as soon as I see that Hendren is playing the slow forward push-stroke I am moving fast to my right and inwards to cut off that single.

A good hudred yards runner does the distance in 10 seconds or thereabouts, which is something like 10 yards to a second. A really good cover ought to do at least six to the second. if not more.

Take a bat in your hand; move a step or two and then play a slow forward-push. It takes some time. The extra anticipation gives you four or five yards at least. and those four or five yards—sometimes one yard—make all the difference between saving the single or being too late.

In this case I am speaking of the speed of the particular cover-point. That will vary. I refer merely to the important distance which can be gained merely by anticipating. And of Hendren. so of all other batsmen.

ANTICIPATION.

You stand in a club match at cover. and the batsman plays in a certain way. . . once twice. . .

Come to your conclusion and be ready to anticipate.

Now the slow bowler is often a leg-spinner or a left-hander. This means that the ball is frequently working round to the left of cover after it is played. The ordinary back-stroke will go in that direction so that cover-point to Hendren has to be on the look-out for the ball swerving to his left for the back-stroke and Hendren pushing to his right when he leaves the crease.

Imagine the immense advantage to a player who has these things in mind before a ball is bowled; a player who knows his bowler and knows the batsman's style.

But let us suppose the batsman gets to the pitch of the ball, commands it, and is going to drive for a boundary. If you watch closely enough the length of the ball and the way the batsman plays you are aware that this is no push for a single. but a terrific drive. A number of complications arise here. But let us stick to Hendren for the moment.

There may be a wide space between cover and extra-cover.

Hendren, being a great batsman, is going to go for that space. It is the easiest way to the boundary and great batsmen always have in mind the gaps in the field.

Therefore, as I see this terrific drive coming I make ground backwards and sideways to my right. hoping to be in time to cut off the stroke

If the ball is short and I see Hendren step backwards away from his wicket the chances are that it will come to my left. I go back to my left in order to get more time and range.

HOBBS ON HIS METTLE.

This is the kind of thing that ought to be going on in the mind of every cover-point worthy of the name.

And I submit that this is a specialised business. A good out-field will make many brilliant saves, take a fine catch and save some singles, but he cannot do the work of a highly-trained cover-point, who plays in that position day after day.

Let me carry the argument further. There are times when a cover-point who knows his game and is in the fine form can anticipate even before the batsman plays his stroke. You can stand a long way off and then, watching the bowler and the batsman carefully, suddenly come in 20 yards because you anticipate a push and a sharp single.

It does not come off every time. Sometimes, while you are coming in, the batsman makes a terrific drive and you are left standing. Sometimes you are anticipating to the right and the ball goes to the left; sometimes 'vice versa.'

But who ever expects a fieldsman to stop every ball? The point is to be aware of every phase of your job and be ready for all emergencies. In P. G. H. Fender's book on the English tour in Australia in 1919-1920 he says that on a particular day the duel between J. M. Taylor, the Australian batsman, and Hobbs at cover-point was one of the sights of the match

I could well imagine it. Taylor driving, slashing and playing short ones and Hobbs anticipating, now to the right now to the left, now dropping back to save a four and dashing in to save a single.

That is cover-point fielding. And there are few who take it seriously enough to make them masters.

NO REGRETS

You cannot work too hard at it Practise and practise unceasingly. Put the ball down. Run at full speed and pick it up and throw at a stump You can do this without any outside help. Put the stump in front of a net and use two or three balls.

Half-way through—push to off.

After a few weeks' hard work you will be surprised how often you will hit the stump or just miss it. Finally, if you have a chance to see the Australians play, watch them all through the game. Whether the batsman is in his crease or not, they are constantly shying at the wicket-keeper. Often the batsman is certain to get home but you see them picking up quickly and pretending to try to run him out.

They are practising, even during the match, getting the range, keeping the eye and hand in trim, so that when a chance comes, they are ready to take it

In 1928 in England, I watched Hobbs doing the same, practising all through the game. No one who approaches fielding at cover in this spirit can regret it, and let me remind you once more how in the Lord's Test a clever piece of fielding by Fleetwood-Smith ran out Paynter and altered the whole aspect of a game.

Titles of "Vidya Ratna," "Mahopadhyaya" and "Vidya Visharad" have been conferred by the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares, on (left to right): Pandit Jagdish Prasad Mishra, Shastri Revashankar Meghji and Pandit Purshotam B. Shastri, respectively.

BROWN-EYED MEN PREFER BLUE-EYED GIRLS

Few of us wonder why our eyes are blue or brown and what colour is to be expected in the eyes of our children. A French scientist has been making some queer discoveries by his researches.

The two most general colours, of course, are blue and brown. Women more often have brown eyes, though usually their complexion is fairer than that of men. In an average 100 persons, 80 have eyes of the same colour as the father or mother. Where one parent has blue eyes and the other brown, a child is more likely to inherit the brown eyes. So brown eyes are increasing faster than blue ones.

Hair, too, is steadily becoming darker, for of dark and light-haired parents it is the dark hair which is most likely to be inherited. Even up in the flaxen-haired north, natural blondes are becoming scarcer.

Replies to a large number of inquiries indicate that a blue-eyed girl prefers a fiance with brown eyes, while a brown-eyed man, too, is most attracted by blue eyes.

'Magic' Candle Extinguisher

Here is a simple trick by means of which the flame of a candle can be extinguished as if by magic, without being touched or blown out. All that is required is a piece of copper wire

Wind the wire round a circular object about the size of a candle so that a small coil is produced. Drop the coil over the candle flame, surrounding but not touching it, and in a few moments the flame will die down and go out. The explanation is that the copper quickly absorbs all the heat from the burning wick. The flame, no longer able to vaporise the candle wick, is put out

George McCormick, of Redwood City, California, has been granted a patent on a device that squirts water on train wheels when brakes are applied, to prevent the wheels from overheating.

Indian Studios Busy With New Films

GIRL SAVES HER KIDNAPPER

Dramatic Punch In "We Three"

The feminine mind sometimes goes to lengths which are out of the reach of the mere male. A woman's instinct often finds a way out of a tight corner when the masculine intellect with all its logic and imagination fails to find a solution.

This is illustrated by an amusing incident which occurs in Sagar's "We Three" now in its fifth week at the Roxy.

In this dramatic story of romantic-minded College boys and girls, Rajgir, a happy-go-lucky youth with plenty of money to waste, pursues the charming Leela with his unwelcome attentions. Leela, on the other hand, cherishes a secret attachment for Moti.

Provoked by her persistent indifference, Rajgir one day plans to kidnap her as she enters the college compound

He invites Leela to step into his car for a friendly chat. The moment she is safely seated by his side, he drives away at a rattling speed, to the consternation of the assembled collegians. Seeing her predicament Moti follows the kidnapper in his own car.

Driving away along the lonesome road, Rajgir presses his advances on Leela with a marriage proposal. The girl indignantly rejects the offer and struggles to get herself free from his hold.

Meanwhile, Moti after a hot chase succeeds in overtaking Rajgir's car and brings it to a stop. He severely rebukes Rajgir and threatens to hand him over to the police.

But a rude shock was in store for Moti who was hoping that his chivalrous conduct in rescuing a damsel in distress would be appreciated by Leela.

To his amazement, the girl turned against him and resented his uncalled for interference, adding that she had willingly accompanied Rajgir.

Moti was non-plussed and felt greatly humiliated at this unexpected turn of events.

Resuming the drive, Rajgir was flattered that he had now won over Leela and expressed his gratitude to him for accepting him for marriage.

"No," she sharply retorted, "my attitude remains unchanged. It was only a ruse to avoid the scandal that would surround me and my family if it were known that I was kidnapped by you."

Rajgir complimented her on her ingenuity, though he regretted her "obstinacy." Overcome by her nobility, he dropped his mischievous plan and escorted her to her home.

This is one of the many interesting episodes in the story of "We Three."

"Bhedi Trishul" To Come To Globe

Mohan Pictures' super stunt thriller "Bhedi Trishul" is coming to the Globe Talkies, Bombay, on August 5. It has a cast headed by Miss Zohra and Master Shiraz, the pair of many prominent productions.

Prince Birzan, a young Roman of heroic blood has an exchange of words with Mirkan and they both fight a duel. The queen arrives on the spot and Mirkan leaves the spot promising a revenge upon Birzan. As the story developes one finds the land of magic being ordained by the Magic queen. There are more captivating scenes which when seen will entangle and take the visitor to the land of imagination.

Grand Opening Of "Raja Gopichand" At Opera House

SARASWATI CINETONE'S GREAT SUCCESS GREETED BY FULL HOUSE

Through invasions and alien influences, through a political serfdom that might well have smothered any other nation's soul, the spirit of India's ancient civilisation stands unsullied, unconquered, unbent. It is a civilisation that refuses to be blinded by the glare of material glamour It is a tradition that makes loving mother think as much of the spiritual well-being of her son, as of his material prosperity. That is so to-day; that was so at the dawn of recorded history.

Of material prosperity, king Gopichand had nothing further to claim or covet from nature or from society. He was sovereign king of Bengal, and the princes of all Hindustan owed him allegiance. His word was not only implicity obeyed; it was profoundly respected. The strength and discipline of his army was the fulfilment of the dream that every monarch dreams but has to be content with dreaming about. His stable had the swiftest steeds that ever galloped across the battlefield or sprinted through the wilds in a royal hunt. His harem was the envy of pleasure-seeking potentates; for it represented every type and class of beauty that the land could boast of. The harem consisted of sixteen hundred wives.

King Gopichand was proud of it all. Prouder still, however, was he of his mother, Dowager Queen Mainavati, a pure-hearted soul who had dedicated her life to the attainment of divine peace. Mainavati, in turn, was proud of her son. She was proud of his achievements and his glory. One thought, however, troubled her mind; what is enduring in all this grandeur? Of what avail would all the earthly pomp and pageant, prowess and achievements be when the cold hand of inexorable Death holds Gopichand in its inevitable grip?

The kingdom of the world was at Gopichand's feet. Mainavati wanted her son to conquer the more enduring kindom—the kingdom of heaven. The ascetic Jalandranath had shown her the golden gates of God's domain. She begged her Guru to lead her beloved son also along the same path. Gopichand had little faith in the Divine path. But his love for his mother was enough to overcome all personal doubts. He prepared to surrender himself to Guru Jalandernath

The royal decision in favour of asceticism raised a storm in the harem. Gopichand's sixteen hundred wives were faced with ruin. They were not to be expected to take it lying down. The shrewdest and most courageous of them took the lead. Her name was Ratan Kuvar. In her plan to frustrate the king's intention, she tried to enlist the aid of the principal queen, Lomavati. The latter, however, declined to join in the plot. To her, the decision of her lord was law, not to be questioned or hindered.

And so, the stage was set for one of the most poignant and dramatic events in the life of any monarch that over wore a crown! Four personages in the royal household were principally concerned in it: Dowager Queen Mainavati striving for the King's spiritual salvation; self-willed Ratan Kuvar, doing her worst to frustrate the plan; King Gopichand himself, without any particular faith in asceticism, prepared to accept it for the sake of his mother's wish, and the Senior Queen Lomavati, seeing her own future drift on to the rocks but holding fast to the anchor of faith in her lord the King.

Two others also either find or take a part in the drama. They are, the ascetic Jalandernath, who has conquered all passions and has dedicated himself to a mission of mercy, and his disciple Kanif, possessed of immense spiritual power and moved by an intense reverence for his Guru Jalandernath.

And that, too, is the drama that Saraswati Cinetone brought to the screen of the Royal Opera House yesterday under the title "Raja Gopichand". It is a magnificent drama, that is produced by Mr. Dadasaheb Torney. It is an eventful story, dramatically directed, By Mr. Bhal G. Pendharkar. It narrates intense experiences, which are portrayed by one of the most powerful cast that ever graced the Indian screen—Leela, Chandrakant, Ratnaprabha, Usha, Londhe, Dinker.

The effect of the events has been heightened by melodious music. In the artistic and spiritual sense, "Raja Gopichand" is at once as tender as it is terrific in its realistic effect.

"The Vanishing Legion" At Globe Talkies

People with a love of romance, of wide open spaces, of strong brave men and fair, brave women, of valiant deeds and risky adventures, of thrill, drama and mystery; must see "The Vanishing Legion." It is a serial of the Wild West, and as good and great a tale as the screen has ever told. Final 7 episodes will be shown this week at the Globe Talkies.

"The Vanishing Legion" is the story of mysterious intrigues by two sets of rough men to gain possession of a vast mining property. Pitched against these invisible forces, are a young man and a young woman, working independently of each other. Each is alternately helped and hindered by representatives of the law, as well as by other people interested in the property or its owner who is murdered by the mysterious forces. They have, however, one unfailing friend—wild but gallant horse Rex.

"Dhartimata" Of New Theatres

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

"Dhartimata" is ready for the screen and now waiting only for the announcement of the gala release day. It will not be out of place here to say a few words about the long and eagerly expected film here in this connection. Man, in the civilisation of to-day, wants to triumph over nature with the aid of science and other instruments offered by civilisation, education and culture. "Dhartimata" aims at bringing back the old but sweet relation of man with mother nature. There can be no state of war between man and nature. If we want to live peacefully and happily—we must go back to nature, in the way a child goes back to the mother whenever there is any cause for distress. "Dhartimata" ("Desher Mati") in a most simple and natural way portrays this on the screen.

ROSALIE—THE MOST LAVISH MUSICAL

Being Shown At Metro Cinema

"Rosalie" which co-stars Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell, and opens at the Metro, is the most lavish musical in the annals of motion pictures.

Twenty-five hundred persons appear in the Romanza number, alone, which was so large that it took 10,000 amperes of electricity nightly to light the sixty-acre set where the spectacle was filmed.

With Miss Powell and Eddy are seen such favourites as Frank Morgan, Edna May Oliver, Ray Bolger, the new European singing sensation Ilona Massey, Billy Gilbert, Reginald Owen and dozens of others.

The story concerns the love and adventures of a West Pointer who follows his girl to Europe only to discover she's a princess. A thrilling series of events bring them together again.

PRABHAT STUDIO NEWS

POONA, July 23.

At last, Mr. Shantaram has decided upon his new subject. Contrary to expectations and guesses in several quarters, the subject is going to be an entirely different and new one. The work of writing the story has been entrusted to Mr. A. Bhaskar Rao who is in charge of the Story Department. He has already started his work.

The shooting of Mr. K. Narain Kale's picture is in full swing. Mr. Y. G. Joshi, the well-known Marathi Short-story writer who has written the present screen story, has also rendered the dialogues with the same sincerity and homeliness for which he is already known in the literary sphere. Work is fast progressing on the sets in Studio No. 2 and after finishing it, the unit will shift back to Studio No. 1 where two more sets are getting ready. During the last three days Mr. Kale has been shooting an intensely emotional scene with Mama Bhat, Ulhas, Modak and Mrs. Vatsalabai Joshi. "On being complemented on his splendid work in the scene, Mama Bhat refused to acknowledge the compliment. Asked as to the reason, he said the work of all the four has been splendid.

In view of the ensuing 'Gokulashtami' festival, there has been a heavy demand for copies of "Gopalkrishna" from all circuits, and about thirty-five of them will be released at the same time next month. It is going to be a "Gopalkrishna" month all over.

Calcutta Film Magnate In Bombay

Mr. M. L. Khaitan, a well-known Solicitor of Calcutta and Director of the Film Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta, recently returned after an extensive business tour of Europe.

During his stay in Bombay, Mr. Khaitan visited the studio of Mohan Pictures, Andheri, a concern owned by Messrs. Ramniklal Mohanlal and Co. film distributors, who are the Bombay agents of the Film Corporation of India Ltd.

Mr. Khaitan is also a Director of the Bata Shoe Co.

The Ritz Brothers in "Kentucky Moonshine" at Regal.

A scene from "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" shortly coming to Eros Theatre.

Mr. M. L. Khaitan and Mohanlal Shah, Bombay agents of the Film Corporation, who have started a studio at Andheri.

Enakshi Ram Rau and Puri in "Yangrilla."

Shiraj in Mohan Pictures' "Bhedi Trishul" coming to Globe Talkies on August 5.

Kamlesh Kumari & Tulsi Lahiri in Film Corporation's coming social "Asha".

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

SOME SUGGESTIONS TO THE W. I. F. A.

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The other day, at the prize distribution of the Harwood League, A. C. Henricks, President of the W.I.F.A., referred to the lack of public interest in League football and the consequent loss to his Association this season. He then invited the public and the press to offer constructive suggestions for the betterment of football in Bombay. During my long connection with the W.I.F.A. since 1920, whether in or out of its Committee, I have made numerous suggestions in this connection. Some of them found favour with those who hold the key of power in that body, and some did not. I do not mean to suggest that because some of my proposals were not accepted by the powers-that-be the W.I.F.A. is suffering from its many ills to-day. But I do maintain that if my suggestions are given a decent trial even now they have every chance of bearing the desired fruit.

SEVERAL INNOVATIONS TRIED

The W.I.F.A. has used practically every method in their stock to whip up public interest in the Harwood League and increase its revenue. They brought military teams from Poona, Kirkee and Ahmednagar for several years to enhance the popularity of the League. They made various improvements in the stands—by providing chairs and electric fans—to attract the crowd. They enclosed the ground from all sides to prevent a free show of the games. They paid second class travelling expenses to the up-country teams and gave the players Shandy, in place of sweet drinks. In addition, they installed a bar at the Cooperage. Lastly, they appointed a Publicity officer to advertise up their activities through weekly programmes and press stunts. They also put up Indian and European teams of their own to make the field more attractive. All these innovations have admittedly failed in their purpose to raise the standard of football in Bombay and to increase public interest in the League.

AN EARLY BLUNDER

The reason is not far to seek. The W.I.F.A. authorities in their anxiety to please their well-to-do patrons practically closed the doors on their poorer clientele. Firstly, they threw out the pioneers of Indian football—I mean the Bengal United, Colaba United and the Matunga Hindus from the Senior Division of the League. True, they could not gain high positions in the League Table, but given suitable ground conditions, they always put up excellent fights against their more formidable rivals. If these teams were encouraged to remain in the first division, they would not have died out of existence to-day and Bombay football would not have been so poorer by it. Most likely they would have helped other Indian teams to grow in the best manner possible. To-day the W.I.F.A. has realised the imperative necessity of having Indian teams in the first division. But it takes time to regain the lost ground.

BLUNDER NO. 2.

The second mistake committed by the W.I.F.A. was to increase the number of military teams in this division, especially by importing them from the Mofussils. It is agreed on all hands that these teams increased the popularity of the tournament for the time being. But they helped to kill the enthusism of the local civilian football teams. However sportingly one may accept heavy defeats from their opponents one cannot have the nerve to stand them complacently for any length of time. The Bombay Gymkhana Y.M.C.A., G.I.P. Railway, B.B.R.A. and others fell away one by one in utter despair. While considering Bombay's football, one fact has to be always remembered that local civilian teams do not have many opportunities for practice games and friendly matches. Want of grounds is one of the chief reasons for this deficiency. The League matches were more or less avenues for them for having good practice. Instead of practice, they were slaughtered in a disconcerting manner both to themselves and their supporters.

THIRD BLUNDER

Then in the old days when there was a fair representation of Civil and Military teams in the League the stands though much smaller in size were packed to overflowing on Saturdays and holidays and a fair sprinkling of spectators on other days, despite the fact that soccer was not so popular in this City at the time. Nowadays we do not have a tenth of their number on any day. The reason is that in the early days—up to the last decade as a matter of fact—the Cooperage ground had three sides open. This enabled many enthusiasts to watch the games free of charge. Whenever there was a rush those who could afford to pay flocked to the stands leaving the "free sides" to their poorer comrades. The authorities thought that if they could enclose the ground they would be able to rope in all those free onlookers into the stands. They, were, however, soon, disillusioned. By their short-sighted policy they drove away most of these people from the Cooperage, leaving the W.I.F.A. much poorer by their absence.

ONE MORE TO THE LIST

Next comes the question of expense, every item has gone up by leaps and bounds without doing any good to the game, the players of the public. In a previous article I referred to some of them. I do not wish to repeat them here. Every one of those items deserve careful scrutiny and pruning. I have no doubt they can be considerably reduced without weakening the administration or impairing the activities of the W.I.F.A. in any way The first thing they need to do is to cut down the size of the stands. When you cannot boast of 100 people on an average per diem, there is no sense in maintaining an accommodation of 2,000 spectators all the year round! I could appreciate the reason if there were no rents and no taxes to pay. But as these items form a substantial part of the expenses, it should be curtailed as far as possible. I think that the purposes of the League would be fully served if the stands were maintained to the size of the members stand. Necessary alterations may be made in the seating arrangements to suit the pockets of all.

COMPOSITION OF FIRST DIVISION

Having now seen that the present system of composition of the first division of the Harwood League has failed to improve the standard of local football, to rouse public enthusiasm in it and to increase the revenue of the W.I.F.A. it is absolutely necessary that the League should be reconstructed in such a manner as would serve all purpose. I think the best way to meet this demand would be to limit the size of the League to eight teams—2 military, 3 civilians and 2 purely Indian combinations. One of the military teams may be from Poona or Kirkee—to be selected by an eliminating competition in that area. As for the other teams I should prefer them to be of independent origin and existence.

INDEPENDENT GROWTH

Teams like Bombay City and Bombay United should have no place in it. The reason is that these teams instead of fulfilling their objects have tended to create bad blood among players and clubs alike. All teams should be allowed independent growth without any direct influence of authority of the W.I.F.A. in their internal administration. It does not mean that members of the W.I.F.A. Committee should not have any interest in any club. It only means that the Association should not be responsible for running a team either officially or un-officially They should help all clubs alike. Rivalry between private clubs should be encouraged, as this alone would help to improve and strengthen them.

THE PITY OF IT!

In this connection I consider it necessary to state that the second division of the League should consist of eight teams also. There may be one military side in it, but the rest should be civilian. Purely Indian teams may compete in it if they chose. The most important factor to be considered in this connection is the place or locality where it should be staged. The experience of the last few years has clearly shown that it does not suit the Northern part of the City at all. Neither the players nor the spectators favour it. If necessary I can produce facts and figures to support any contention. Therefore, it should be staged in the South. It is a matter for great pity that two sporting associations like the W.I.F.A. and the B.P.H.A. have no love for each other—with the result, both football and hockey suffer. If there is co-operation between them the grounds owned by these two bodies may be used to best advantage by both during their respective seasons. I suggest that a move should be made to play the second division matches on the B.P.H.A. ground from next season.

PERMANENT FOLLOWING

By reducing their expenses to the minimum, the W.I.F.A. could afford to give free admission to the public on two or three sides of the Cooperage as before. There is no need for them to remove the fencing. They can allow them inside the enclosure. This is the only way to create a permanent and big following. My experience of the Indian Football League assures me to the belief that once interest is created among the public the W.I.F.A. would find no difficulty in making people pay for witnessing the games. It is well for the powers-that-be to remember that it is thousand times better to hold matches before large crowds than empty stands. It is the spectators who encourage the players to do better and better. And spectators in their turn willingly pay for the shows, as we have seen in the Rovers when they are worth paying for. Unless and until the public are given the chance to making favourites of one team or another, and teams are allowed to grow their rivalries Bombay's football will never prosper. It is a truism when I add that even the Rovers which is now growing in popularity will fall into disfavour ere long if local teams are not encouraged to rise to the forefront.

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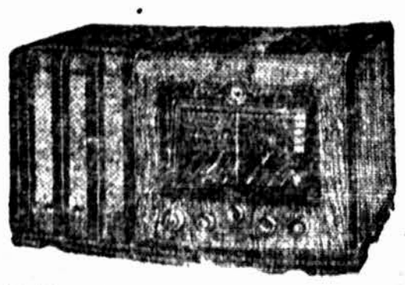

United Front Against Inflated Ratio

Indian Merchants' 'Chief's' Call To All Parties

J. C. Setalvad Criticises Reserve Bank's Attitude Towards Indigenous Banks And Stresses need For Banking Act

BOMBAY Saturday,

The vehement opposition of the Indian mercantile community to the Federal scheme contained in the Government of India Act, 1935, was voiced by Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, President, addressing the 2nd quarterly general body meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber this afternoon.

"SO LONG AS THE COMMERCIAL SAFEGUARDS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTITUTION REMAIN, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE FOR INDIAN TRADE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES TO DEVELOP," said the President of the Chamber.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION WOULD BE ACCEPTED BY THE COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY OF INDIA ONLY IF THE SAFEGUARDS WERE CONSIDERABLY MODIFIED.

As regards the other objectionable portions in the Federal Scheme, the President of the Chamber said, "Important Conferences have been held and are still being held between various responsible people representing the Congress and the Government, and time alone will say as to what will be the outcome of these parleys. The Commercial Community will naturally await the outcome of these discussions, as in such matters it will be guided by as it has generally been, the Congress views."

"Even though more than 30 years have elapsed since Indian Banks have come to be established, their number, including their branches, falls far short of the real requirements of and needs of trade and industries," said Mr. J. C Setalvad, the Vice-President, addressing the meeting. He added "I must say that the attitude of the Reserve Bank with regard to indigenous bankers was, perhaps too narrow and not in the spirit of the understanding which was arrived at in the Legislature while the Reserve Bank Bill was being considered."

MERCHANTS DEMAND MODIFICATION OF SAFEGUARDS IN ACT

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji said:—

The commercial community have protested against these safeguards from the time they were formulated at the Round Table Conference, and have made it known in no uncertain terms, that these safeguards are entirely unacceptable to trade, commerce and industries. As long as these safeguards are there it is not possible for Indian trade, commerce and industries to develop.

Left to themselves, Indian businessmen and the British and other foreign businessmen would soon settle about their business relations. The way, however, in which the safeguards have been provided for under the statute has made it impossible for the businessmen to come to any terms in a friendly manner.

These safeguards are buttressed up with spurious principle of so-called reciprocity. There cannot be, however, any reciprocity between a big man and a small man. While there are hardly 40 Indian concerns operating at present in England, the amount of British capital operating in India is colossal and British interests are predominant in our import and export trade, as also Coastal and overseas shipping, Banking, Insurance, etc., etc.

Even with regard to protection in the form of grant or subsidy, it has been provided that if any Indian key industry is given such grant or subsidy the British industries of cognate character will have to be extended the same benefit. We drew the attention of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, through our representative, and they passed a resolution to the effect that the clauses relating issue. It is wellnigh over a decrimination in the Government of India should be considerably modified and amended before the Federal Constitution would be accepted by them, as these safeguards are a serious limitation upon and handicap to the economic Swaraj which India wants 'pari passu' with the political Swaraj.

Exchange Ratio

Another big issue, which is confronting us at present, is the ratio issue. It is well nigh over a decade that the present ratio has been fixed by Government and this ratio is there during all these years. It must not be supposed, however, that there has been no protest against the continuance of this ratio. In fact soon after the ratio was placed on the statute-book, people who were in favour of it also saw how it was working disastrously against Indian interests In fact, the latter event showed how the campaign against the 1/6d. ratio was fully justified

The 1930 wave of depression dealt a strong blow both to industries and agriculture, more even to the latter than to finished articles. For sometime trade revived, and there was a healthier feeling in business, industries and agriculture.

Recently, however, there is a drop again in the prices of agricultural commodities and you must have noticed that cotton was the commodity which suffered the most. The agriculturists are not able to make both ends meet and unless active steps are taken to counteract this depression, the ruin of agriculture will be assured. Fortunately, there is one factor at present, which was absent at the time of the last controversy. This factor is the Congress Governments in seven Provinces.

The larger interests of agriculturists and trade, commerce and industries demand that the Provincial Governments should now insist that the Central Government should change the ratio, which was fixed on a wrong basis

Your Committee sent a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy in this connection, and have been doing all that they can in other ways also, to get ratio changed.

I think I am justified in saying that this is an issue on which people holding different sorts of views with regard to other questions and people belonging to the different political parties may well unite, for who has not got the benefit of the agriculturists, trade and industries of the country at heart?

We have also addressed a letter to the Reserve Bank of India authorities in this connection, requesting them to send their views to the Government of India as they can under the Reserve Bank of India Act.

We have also arranged for a resolution to be tabled by our representative in the Central Assembly. I trust that there will be a country-wide demand for a change in the ratio, from the Provincial Governments, from Chambers of commerce and commercial and industrial organisations, from the agriculturists and from the general public. If such a demand is made, there is no force on earth which can resist such a demand.

In the Draft Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General, it was specifically provided that "Our Governor-General shall avoid action which would affect the competence of his Government and the Federal Legislature to develop their own fiscal and economic policy or will restrict their freedom to negotiate trade agreements" This part of it, however, was omitted in the Instrument of Instructions as finally issued under the Royal Sign Manual.

We have been protesting all along against the control of trade arrangements being taken away from our hands, and yet it appears that slowly, but steadily, and, may I say, silently nails are being fixed in the coffin of any independence for this country, so far as the regulation of her future trade affairs is concerned. No amount of any high-sounding names signifying status will avail, if the future guidance of our foreign trade affairs is taken away from us and is placed entirely in the hands of His Majesty's Government.

The trend of modern international politics shows how unless a country has got the power of arranging trade agreements with foreign countries, it stands nowhere in the comity of nations; nor does it have any power worth the name to regulate her own trade and industries.

Our own regulation of trade and industries at home will depend, to a large extent, upon our foreign relations, and we are bound hand and foot by any arrangements which England may choose to make for us, surely, all hopes of developing our trade and industries should be abandoned.

INSURANCE ACT

Referring to the Insurance business in India, I am sorry to observe that the new Insurance Act has failed to give that protection to Indian Insurance Companies what it is was expected to It is a thing now well-known that various countries where indigenous insurance companies were of recent origin have made legal provisions for the protection of such companies against the competition of old established foreign companies The Government of India could have proceeded much further in their Insurance Act to this end

INDIANISATION OF IMPERIAL BANK

Another important question, which your Committee took up during the last quarter was with regard to Indianisation of Imperial Bank services. We have pointed out how unjust unfair and inequitable it is that a Bank, which is almost a State Bank, should have so little of Indian element in the cadre of its Officers. Indians have fitted themselves for banking quite well, and the employment by the Reserve Bank of Indians and practically Indians alone, is very significant, showing how this State Bank at least does not discount the merits of Indians as the Imperial Bank seems to do. It cannot be said that the work of the Reserve Bank is in any way less important than the work of the Imperial Bank; and yet the former has shown confidence and trust in Indians and has set a very good example by the employment of Indians in all offices.

I am informed that at present in the whole service of the Reserve Bank there are thirty Indian officers and five non-Indian officers. It is scandalous that the Imperial Bank should ride a high horse with regard to this issue. I trust that all our sister organisations will take up this question with the Imperial Bank and that the Directors of the Imperial Bank, who are well-known businessmen, will respond to the call of the country and get the Bank

(Continued on page 36.)

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League Council Considers Question Of Reply To Subhas Bose

Next Annual Session To Be Held At Patna During X'Mas

NEW DELHI. July 30.

The meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League began at 3 p.m. at the Arabic College Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Over 80 members of the Council were present, among them being, besides the members of the Working Committee, Nawab Sahib of Chhattari, Nawab Sir Mohd. Yusuf, Raja Saheb of Pirpur, Sir Sher Mohd. Khan, Dr. Sir Ziauddin, Syed Aizaz Rasul, Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan, Maulana Jamal Mian Saheb, Maulana Inayatullah, Maulana Sibghatullah, Khan Bahadur Haji Rashid Ahmed, Khan Bahadur S M. Abdulla, Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, Maulana Abdul Hamid and Nawab Fyyaz Khan.

It is understood that the Council decided to hold the next annual session of the League in Bihar, during Christmas or Easter.

SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The Council then proceeded to consider what steps it should take to resist the Congress-Muslim Mass Campaign.

It is understood that the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League has appointed a Sub-Committee to draft a reply to the Congress President's letter to Mr. Jinnah on the communal question to be placed before the Working Committee to-morrow morning.

MEETING ADJOURNS

It is learnt that consideration of the letter of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, to Mr. M A. Jinnah had not concluded when the meeting of the Muslim League Working Committee adjourned at 1-15 p.m. till tomorrow morning.

LEAGUE COUNCIL SESSION AT PATNA

The Council of the All-India Muslim League passed a number of resolutions before adjourning till 3 p.m., to-morrow. It decided to hold the next annual session of the League at Patna during Christmas.

It was also decided to organize an Industrial Exhibition during the annual session of the League at Patna, and Raja Sahib of Pirpur was appointed its organizer. It also appointed two Sub-Committees: (1) to take up the publicity and propaganda work in the Press and (2) to raise funds for the League.

"MUSLIM NATIONAL GUARD"

The Council left the choice of the personnel of the two Sub-Committees to the Working Committee of the Muslim League. The meeting set up a Sub-Committee, consisting of Nawab Saheb of Chhattari, Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan, Mr. Isphahani, Mr. Aurengzeb Khan, Syed Azaz Rasul, Mr. Rishad Qidwai and Mr. Abdul Qadir, to examine the scheme of a Muslim National Guard and to submit its report to the Working Committee within a month.

It is understood that the meeting also considered the situation in Palestine and the question of sending a deputation there was raised.

It is further understood that some members attempted to seek information from Mr. Jinnah as to what the Working Committee was going to do in the matter of a communal settlement with the Congress. Mr. Jinnah is understood to have told the meeting that the matter had not yet reached a stage when the final decision of the League Working Committee could be disclosed.

It is understood that the Sub-Committee appointed to draft a reply to the Congress President's letter is meeting to-night when the letter to be addressed to Mr. Subhas Bose will be prepared to be placed before the Working Committee to-morrow.—A.P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE EXECUTIVE MEETS

NEW DELHI, July 30

The meeting of the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League commenced at 10-30 this morning at the residence of Nawabzada Liyakat Ali Khan under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Thirteen out of 23 members of the Committee attended.

Those present at the meeting included Sir Saadulla Khan, Premier of Assam, Malik Barkat Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Chaudhury Khaliquazzaman, Nawab Liyakat Khan, Sir Currimbhoy, Sir A. K. M. Dehlavi, Nawabzada Liyakat Ali Khan, Raja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Abdul Majid Sindhi, Mr. Auranzeb Khan and Mr. Raufshah of the Central Provinces.

It is understood that the Committee at the outset took up the question of negotiations between the Muslim League and the Congress in regard to communal settlement for discussion. According to a prominent member of the Committee, it appears the consensus of opinion is that it is futile to carry on further negotiations in view of the Congress reply to Mr. Jinnah.—United Press.

An A. P. message adds:

After three hour's deliberations the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League adjourned at 1-15 p.m. it is reassembling at 10 a.m. tomorrow to continue deliberations.

Merchants Demand Change In Ratio

(Continued from page 35.)

to accept the principle of Indianisation.

RECENT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

A good deal of agitation is being carried on by a certain section of the public to introduce certain restrictions of rents of properties in the city under the plea of securing relief to the middle and poor class population of the city. This agitation has induced Government to appoint a Committee of inquiry. The condition of the rents in the city does not justify any legislative or executive measure at this juncture.

Govt. Intervention in Business.

While originally Government considered its function to consist in non-intervention, its fundamental function at present, if it is to rule and administer well, is to intervene. Not only that but business, which originally shirked intervention in any form, will have to admit, tolerate and, perhaps, even welcome Government intervention. We also have been saying that Government intervention should be as little as possible, and even I say that in the small details of business administration it would be better if Government were to intervene as little as possible. The economic situation, however, has so developed that, as the "Fortune" remarks, if the principles of democracy and of private enterprise are to be preserved, private enterprise must admit into its affairs as representatives of the people a Government profoundly concerned with the successful operation of the economic system.

RESERVE BANK'S NARROW ATTITUDE CONDEMNED

Mr. J. C. Setalvad, vice-president of the Indian Merchants Chamber, referring to the Travancore National Bank, said:—

The last quarter witnessed an unfortunate crisis in Indian Banking owing to the Travancore National and Quilon Bank closing its doors on the 21st June last. This Bank was the sixth biggest Indian Bank in the country with deposits of over Rs. 4 crores.

It was no wonder, therefore, that the closing of its doors by such a bank caused distress and unhappiness to hundreds of families, who could ill-afford to lose their fortunes or their savings in these days of widespread unemployment and economic distress. One cannot still say whether the Travancore Bank will be revived or not, though one may hope that in the interests of so many creditors and shareholders of the Bank a scheme may be formulated for its revival.

Recently there has been a very good growth in Banking and such a failure is calculated not only to impede this growth, but also to strike at the very roots of Indian banking.

Even though more than 30 years have elapsed since Indian Banks have come to be established, their number, including their branches, falls far short of the real requirements and needs of trade and industries. It is because of this paucity of Banks that the public have still to patronise several foreign banks. With a country as big as India and with its imports and exports surely the exchanges business and all other banking business should keep busy several Indian Banks. Instead of that only one or two Indian Banks have taken up exchange business so far.

In this connection, I must say that the attitude of the Reserve Bank with regard to indigenous Bankers was, perhaps, too narrow, and not in the spirit of the understanding which was arrived at in the Legislature while the Reserve Bank Bill was being considered.

If the Reserve Bank conceives its relations with the indigenous bankers in a broad and Catholic spirit, the reaction to it on trade, industries and agriculture would be of an immensely fruitful character with beneficent effect on the country at large.

Unfortunately, the communique issued by the Reserve Bank sometime back with regard to its position vis-a-vis the indigenous bankers, does not give indication of a breadth of vision or a largeness of heart, with the result that there has been a stalemate created.

The Reserve Bank refuses to recognise the indigenous bankers, unless they get themselves registered first. Evidently, the Reserve Bank has satisfied its conscience that it has acted technically in a perfect manner by submitting a report which it was required to do. This report however has failed to do what it was expected to do, viz., to establish a liaison between the Reserve Bank and the Indigenous Bankers and to give a new spurt to the Indigenous Bankers who have all along been the real strength and backbone of the country.

Need for Banking Act.

The banking crisis points out, in my humble opinion, to the necessity of having a Banking Act. The new Companies' Act has got certain provisions relating to Banks, but this is not a satisfactory arrangement; and I should like to strongly support Mr. Manu Subedar, who wrote in his Minority Report during the Banking Enquiry that, early steps should be taken to bring under one Act provisions not only of the Companies' Act applicable to Banks but other provisions scattered in Case Law or in other Acts, as well as the recommendations made by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee.

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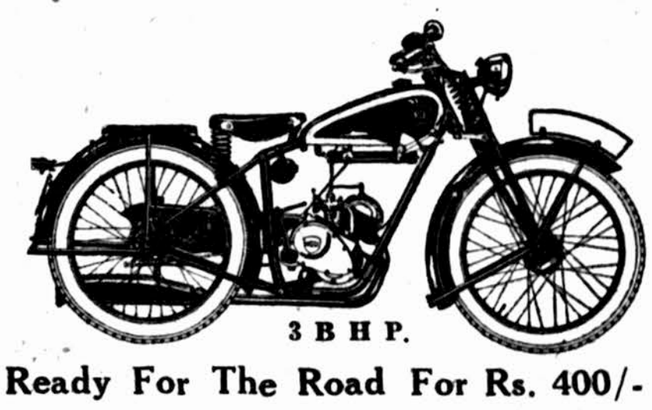

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POONA RACES

(Continued from Page 21.)

duced 7 lb. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1937, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lb.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lb. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lb.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys.

Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's KABADON JAMIL 8-3 Muzaffar Khan, ... 1
Mr. C. N. Parmanand's NAYIB AL IRAQ, 8-8, Dawood 2
Mr. Imamdin's AER AL MAIL, 8-3, Fazal Rahman 3
Mr. Imamdin's TENNYSON. 8-10, Kharim Shariff ... 4
Won by 1 length, 1 length. 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute, 24 seconds.
Did Not Run—Mukkamal.
Tote paid Rs. 48 for Win, Rs. 19, Rs. 17 and Rs. 31 for Places.
Favourite Nayib al Iraq.
Winner trained by Kisha Bapu

THE GHORPURI PLATE. (Division II) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lb. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1937, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lb.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lb. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lb.

Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's FAHAD PASHA 8-3 Simmons 1
Mr. M C. Patel's WATCHMAKER II 8-10 Hutchins 2
Dr. J. J. Naegamvala & Mr. M. D. Petit's SAAD NAZAM 8-8 J. Simpson .. 3
Mr. P. R. Kering's SADONI 8-3 H. McQuade 4
Won by 1-1|2 lengths, neck 1 length.
Did Not Run: Jirnas.
Time: 1min. 23-2|5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 95 for Win, and Rs. 24. Rs. 33 and Rs. 20 for Places.
Favourite: Saad Nazam.
Winner trained by Fahad Rummah.

THE MYSORE PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PHILOPENA, 8-9, Rylands ... 1
Mr. R. G. Saulez's MAZARIN. 9-5, Faiz Mahomed 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's JAYANT, 7-9, (cd 7-10) Meekings 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIJAYAMALA. 9-3, Deva Singh 4
Not run: Warrior 7-5, Tippu Sultan 8-12, Pom Pom 8-9.
Won by 1 length. shorthead, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute, 15 2|5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 33 for win. Rs. 20. Rs. 97 and Rs 54 for places.
Winner trained by H. D. Appoo.

THE BASRA PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's WALK OVER, 7-6, Simpson 1
Mr. A. K. Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN, 7-4, Whiteside ... 2
Mr. Mohammad Lahori's BAHAR NEEL, 7-9, B. McQuade 3
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER, 9-4. Maxwell 4
Not run: Iraq Bahadur 8-11.
Won by 1 1|2 lengths, head, head
Time: 1 minute. 21 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 66 for win, Rs. 19. Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 for places.
Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE. (Division II) Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. A. Svamvur's WHAT'S WHAT, 9-4, R. Bell ..... *
Messrs P. D. and E. D. Pandole's MUSCADET, 8-6. Meekings Dead heat 1
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's LIZZIE BAILLIE, 7-12. Simpson 3
Mrs. A. V. Pope's SOUTHERN CROSS, 8-12. Filed 4
All ran.
Dead heat, 3 lengths, head.
Time: 1 minute, 14 3|5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 22 on What's What and Rs. 44 on Muscadet for win, Rs. 21. Rs. 31 and Rs. 25 for places.
Winners trained by G. Bell and M. Dhalla.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE. (Division I) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's TAQDIR, 7-5. Whiteside 1
Mr. Eve's MONTE CARLO, 8-0. B. Rook 2
Mr. Gemini's ROSE MARIE. 9-7, Selby 3
The Raja of Bobbili's PURSUIVANT. 8-0 (cd. 8-1) Field.. 4
Not run: Castletoi 8-2. Essex Lad 8-3. Galumph II 7-6.
Won by 4 lengths, 2 lengths, short head.
Time: 1 minute 14 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 36 for win. Rs. 21. Rs. 19 and Rs. 58 for places.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. (Division II) Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's CAVALIER, 8-5, Whiteside 1
Mr. E. D. Pandole's REMARQUE, 7-7, (cd. 7-8) Meekings 2
Mr. Eve's HAREM, 9-4, Brace.. 3
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's FLINTY, 9-2, Rook 4
Not run: Sun-up 8-0.
Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 17 and Rs. 31 for places.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE REAY PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD, 8-6, Brace 1
Messrs N. D. Bagree and Edgar's GRIMAGE, 8-3, Simpson 2
Mrs. L. Musry's TELLER, 9-0, Maxwell 3
Mrs. S. J. Gubbay's PAPER BOY, 8-9 Meekings 4
Not run: Shell Out 9-0.
Tote paid Rs. 38 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 43 and Rs. 37 for places.
Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

THE ELPHINSTON PLATE. (Division I) Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Gemini's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, 8-0, Whiteside .. 1
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's TOLTEC, 9-1, Meekings 2
Raja Dhanrajgir and Mr. M. C. Patel's CHECKMATE, 7-13, Evans 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's TRUE MAN, 8-0, Fletcher, ... 4
Tote paid Rs. 98 for win, Rs 32, Rs. 48 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by N. E Raymond.

UNITY AMONGST PRINCES!

Discussions Not Yet Concluded

BOMBAY, July 30.

"The Conference of Princes and Representatives of States which continued its discussions, to-day, revealed a general sense of unity amongst those present", says a statement issued to the Press, by the Secretary to H. H. Nawab Sahib of Sachin.

"Their Highnesses of Bansda, Chhota-Udepur, Dhrol Palitana and Sachin, attended.

Besides, the Ministers or Representatives of Bansada, Baria, Chotta-Udepur, Danta Dharampur, Jawhar, Limbdi, Maihar, Sachin and Sangli were present.

His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Sachin presided.

The discussions have not yet concluded.

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NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS UP

Profit-Taking At Higher Levels

Bullion Featureless

BOMBAY, July 30

NEW YORK COTTON

Owing to the firmness of stock market, the cotton showed better tendency with fairly good speculative buying. The price partially eased as higher levels attracted some liquidation and profit-taking.

BULLION

There was very little activity in silver in the absence of any stimulating foreign cables.

Gold was moderately active on scattered support influenced by steadiness of dollar. Later, the demand slowed down.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, July 30

Previous closing	8.57
To-day's opening	8.60
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	8.62
Difference	+05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, July 30

Previous closing	4.78
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 153-12
April May 1939	Rs. 167-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 30

The New York cotton displayed better tendency following the firmness of stock market which induced fairly good speculative buying but the demand was restrained by uncertainties surrounding weather prospects.

The trading in Octobe commenced at 8.60 i.e. three points higher. Prices advanced on commission houses buying and covering with the rate gradually improvin, to 8.65 but the higher level attracted some liquidation and profit-taking and the price partially eased and closed at 8.62.

LONDON, July 30.

All London markets are closed to-day.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 30

The trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 167. After early steadiness prices dropped on speculative selling to Rs. 165-10; on subsidence of which the trading turned quiet with transactions thereafter small. Broach closed steady at Rs. 166/10.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 30

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.56/8.55) 8.60/8.60
December (8.65/8.64) 8.66/8.66
January (unquoted) 8.69/8.69

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 30

U S Common New Stock (dol 60 1/8) dol 59 1/4
General Motors (dol 43 7/8) dol 43 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 7/8) dol 35 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 110 1/4) dol 109 5/8

PURCHASE OF STERLINGS

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 29th July 1938, amounted to £415,000.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, July 30

Previous closing	4.91 7/16
To-day's opening	4.91 13/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.91 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 30

Previous closing	4.91.34
To-day's opening	4.91.68
To-day's closing	4.91.71

FRANC RATE

London, July 30

Previous closing	178.15
To-day's opening	178.16
To-day's closing	178.16

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 30

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91.68 with movements very small due to the holiday atmosphere.

Franc opened at 178.16 and remained very steady with minor changes.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.300) 13.302
New York on Bombay (36.77) 36.73
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/4) 0.91 1/8
London on Milan (93.47) 93.40
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/4 nominal) 0-8 3/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-1-6 1/2) £7-1-6
Silver (19 3/8d.) 19 3/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 30

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Continent sold. Bear covering. India bought. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 30

Spot	(19 3/8)	19 3/8 nil.
Forward	(19 5/16)	19 1/4—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 30

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-1-6 1/2) £7-1-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 30

SILVER

Silver ready	50	14	0
Silver Shravan	50	12	6
Silver Bhadarva	50	11	0

GOLD

Gold ready	35	11	3
Gold Shravan	35	11	6
Gold Bhadarva	35	11	9
Sovereign	23	0	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, July 30

Wheat September	4	2	3
Wheat January	4	4	3
Wheat	3	3	9
Linseed September	7	3	3
Linseed May	4	15	3

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Wall Street Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 30

On the money market early plethora of funds, due to expected Clearing Bank calling in unmaterialising, soon gave way to greater stringency as end-month requirements and especially, heavy foreign exchange settlement became evident. Discount brokers expressed some satisfaction with larger percentage allotments of Treasury Bills, in order to obtain which they readily sacrificed the prospects of much needed improvement in allotment rate.

Wall Street closed steady.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, July 30

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton January	15	5	3
Punjab January	13	8	6
Desi American January	18	6	9
Tone: Quiet.			
Wheat September	21	4	9
October	21	7	9
Tone: Steady.			
Gram September	23	10	6
October	23	8	9
Toria September	36	2	3
November	36	10	6
Cottonseed September	16	10	6
January	16	7	0

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Indian Irons Decline

CALCUTTA, July 30

In share market Jutes remained very firm and active but business was somewhat limited. Coals displayed less activity but prices kept more or less unchanged. Teas showed no change. Miscellaneous: Quiet and market again ruled hero. Indian Iron and Steel and Burma Corporation came down from the highest levels touched yesterday due to selling pressure while Indian Coppers kept steady. Other industrials also remained in the same region. Government securities unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent loan 1941 103/3 small lot; three and half per cent paper 99/3.

Banks: Central 32.

Railways: Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur 145.

Coals: Deoli 7/12.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 11/4; Anglo India 318 small lot; Craig pref 31; Clive 22/4; Dalhousie 316; Howrah 8/12; Hukumchand 7/6; Kelvin pref 150; Kamarhatty 462; Kanknarrah 369 small lot; Lansdowne 152; Northbrook 36/4; small lot; Pref 127; Nuddea 39/12; Presidency 3/10; Reliance Pref 151; Union 372.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/8; Alkali and Chemical pref 107 ct; Rawalpindi elec 22/12 ct; Shahjahanpur elec 4/12 ct; Hukumchand 8/12; Indian Galvanizing 21/5; Indian Malleable Casting ordy 6/10; Indian St Wagon ordy 53/8; Indian Iron and Steel 32/3; Marshalls 2/2; Steel Corpn 8/5; B I Corpn ordy 3/6; Calcutta Safe Deposit 7; New Indi Investment ordy 30 disc; British Burma Petroleum 3/14; Humayan Property defd 1/8; Assam Saws 1/3; Bengal Timber 161/8; Borooah Timber 11/4; Teas: Birpara pref 151; Jutlibari 16/2. —A. P.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, July 30

Gold sovereigns of the value of Rs. 54,61,187 were exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, July 30.

The s.s. 'Conte Verde' which sailed during the week carried two consignments of sovereigns value Rs. 3,34,863 and Rs. 4,46,484 for Venice.

Seven more consignments of the following description were shipped by the s.s. 'Strathnaver' on Saturday:—Sovereigns valued Rs. 11,90,267 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam Rs. 3,33,393 and Rs. 10,00,196 for London optional Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 1,11,133 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; and Rs. 3,33,399, Rs. 2,22,266 and Rs. 14,89,181 for London.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,17,78,30,546.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Liverpool, July 30.

Light to moderate rainfall in Central Belt, Arkansas and Texas. Forecast—More rain expected.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

a.m.

8-0 Stars from the Screen. 8-45 Bhajans. 11-30 Melody on Strings. 11-35 Ahmed Dilawar. 11-55 Duets.

p.m.

12-5 Khan Sahib Husain. 12-30 For Children (Gujarati). 1-0 Home-made biscuits, talk by Hilda Flanders. 1-15 Light Classics. 5-30 Song of Boatmen. 5-40 Tambura. 5-45 Devendravijay of Ahmedabad. 6-5 Film Geet on Flute. 6-10 Shamla Mazagaonkar. 6-30 Ghazals. 6-45 Last Day of Month (Hindustani). 6-55 Devendravijay. 7-20 Sarangi Solo. 7-35 Shamla Mazgaonkar. 8-25 Cobra Dance. 8-30 Ahmed Dilawar. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Vichitra Been. 9-30 News. 9-45 Fortnight in Sport. by Talyarkhan.. 10-0 Khan Sahib N. Husain.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSION III

21.4 metres (9,550 kc|s).

a.m.

8-0 and 11-30 Same as in Bombay I.

p.m.

5-30 Same as in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong. 6-35 Same as in Bombay I.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, (886 kc|s).

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Morning Notes. 7-15 Music. 7-35 Asadali Khan. 7-55 Light Music. 8-10 Shankarabai. 8-30 For Young Listeners. 8-40 News In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

12-0 noon. Musical Tour of Filmland.

p.m.

1-0 Orchestral Concert.

TRANSMISION III

p.m.

6-0 Variety Concert. 6-30 Chugtai and his Octet. 6-50 Light Music. 7-10 Shankarabai. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Light Music. 6-15 Poems. 8-30 Recitation from Sala-i-Am. 8-40 Radio Discoveries. News, Weather. 9-30 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Concertos and Sonatas. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

31.3 metres, (9.590 kc|s.)

Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, (4,995 kc|s.)

p.m.

6-0 Music. 6-20 Shankarabai. 6-40 Asadali Khan. 7-0 Sur Bahar Solo. 7-15 Classical Music. 7-35 On Wings of Song; Punjab. 8-0 Music. 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Music. 10-0 Munawar Khan. 10-25 Shankarabai. 10-35 Asadali Khan. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 metres (810 kc|s.)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

TRANSMISSION

a.m.

8-36 Jitendra Sen Gupta. 8-56 Zamiruddin Khan. 9-26 Radhika Mohon Maitra. 9-46 Chittaranjan Roy. 10-11 Music Lesson. 10-51 Stage and Screen. 11-6 Morning Music.

p.m.

6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Protap Ch. Brahmachari. 7-36 Binapani Devi. 8-6 News, Weather. (Bengali). 8-21 Kunjalal Sinha. 8-36 Dhirendra Chandra Mittra. 9-6 News. 9-21 Through Lehar's Operettes. 9-36 Story. 9-51 Mikado.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 30.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1 1/2d. to £7-1-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 2 points up at 178.15 and Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.91 7/16. London silver prices advanced 1/10d. 19 3/8. India bought and the market was steady. New York and Montreal silver markets were unchanged. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.8 3/8. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited business and prices were as under:—

GOLD			
Ready	35	11	3
Shrawan delivery	35	11	6
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0	2	0
Bhadarwa delivery	35	11	6
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	0	4	0
SILVER			
Ready	50	13	0
Shrawan delivery	50	13	0
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0	8	6
Bhadarwa delivery	50	13	0
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	1	0	9

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 29.

July	42.40
September	42.90
December	42.90

LONDON METALS

London, July 29.

Copper	£41	12	6
Lead	£15	0	0
Spelter	£14	3	9
Tin	£197	0	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 30.

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 167 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 167/2 on scattered buying Later on there was some selling and prices declined to Rs. 166/10. The market was steady at this level with a small business.

Liverpool market was closed to-day and in the local market there was scattered business and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M.G.—			
Broach July/Aug. 1938	153	10	0
Broach Apr/May 1939	166	14	0
F e M. G.—			
Oomra Dec/Jan. 1939	148	12	0
Fine M. G.—			
Bengal Dec/Jan. 1939	125	10	0

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 28th July	2,267
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,455,485
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,078,471
Decrease	622,986

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, July 29.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.56—13.
October	6.83— 0.
November	6.83+ 0.
January 1939	7.01+ 1.
March	7.06+ 1.
May	7.07+ 1.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.16...— 2.
October	5.96+ 2.
November	5.96 +2.
January 1939	5.97+ 2.
March	5.99+ 2.
May	6.01+ 2.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 30.

November	54.30
December	54.40

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 30.

	opening
September	199.10—110
October	198.20+ 70
November	196.80+ 30
January	196.70+ 90
	closing.
September	200.20— 0
October	199.40+190
November	198.20+170
January	196.70+290

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 29.

SAKEL—	
November	13.68— 2.
January	13.83— 7.
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.47+ 2.
October	10.60+ 1.
GIZA—	
November	13.22—10
January	13.25— 9

Pay In—Aug. 8 **Pay out—Aug. 11**

Steel Shares Fluctuate Within Narrow Range

NEITHER BUYERS NOR SELLERS AGGRESSIVE

Weakness In Wall-Street Tells

BOMBAY: July 30.

Yesterday owing to heavy realising the Wall-Street Market ruled easy and U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 1-7|8 and Anaconda Coppers were marked down by dol. 1-3|8. It appears that Wall-Street Market is acting heavily and all attempt to raise prices to new high levels are meeting with failures as old Bulls are getting out new ones are taking their place.

The Local Market which displayed nervous tone yesterday towards the close on unfounded rumours failed to attract any important support and prices after opening lower to-day fluctuated within a narrow range.

The session was dull and uninteresting. Some of the Jobbers are liquidating their holdings, which are being absorbed by new buyers, but Professional Bulls deem it risky to increase their holdings. Bears also being heavily short are not inclined to sell short and both parties are awaiting for fresh developments.

Although the Market appears sound, we believe extensive open speculative interest is bound to result in wide price fluctuations. Several Operators are buying and selling Tata Steel Dfds. in hundreds and Ordinary shares by thousands. Such a large volume of business is certainly risky for the safety of the market and while it is dangerous to sell short, we believe purchases at present levels are also equally risky.

We had a straight spectacular rise of Rs. 540 in Tata Steel Dfds. during the last two months and now it will not be easy to have similar repetitions, particularly when the price level is higher. In America prices after advancing about 50 per cent. from the low level. are grinding and making due allowance for better situation of our Steel Industry, we may not witness any important decline, but any material rise will need new bullish incentives. Thus it will be advisable to await new developments. Rising markets generally appear safe and sound, but as long large, extensive speculative interest is open, there can be no sufficient faith in stability of the price structure. The situation must adjust.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 30.

100	Ahm Advance	365	0
250	BOM DYEING	911	0
100	CENTURY	292	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	257	0
100	COLABA	172	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	320	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-6-6	
100	Finlay	125	0
100	GOKAK	159	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700	0
100	Indore	57	8
100	Khatau	125	0
100	KOHINOOR	288	0
250	Laxmi	475	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji	142	0
250	Model	44	12
50	MYSORE	100	0
200	NEW GREAT	235	0
100	Oosmanshahi	36	12
100	PHOENIX	230	0
25	Sassoon Silk	75	0
1,000	Sholapur	2,100	0
50	SIMPLEX	90	0
100	SWADESHI	228	0
100	Swan	111	4
100	Vishnu	1185	0
1,000	Western	880	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	115	0
25-50	Central	31	4
500	Imperial	1550	0
125-500	Im. Contry.	383	2
50-10	India	140	0
100	Reserve Bank	117	4
5	Union	5 7	9
	CEMENTS.		
100	Associated	109	8
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire	711	4
15-100	Jupiter	13	12
20	Mercantile	53	4
15-75	New India	39	4
200	Oriental	4340	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	4
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahm. Old	136	14
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1455	0
10	Ajmer	12	14
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM	115	8
100	Bombay Suburban	147	8
10	Broach	10	8
100	Karachi	215	10
100	Poona	166	4
100	Surat	172	8
100	TATA HYDRO	153	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 30.

Bombay Dyeing (920) 916 914 912 913 910 912 909 911 910 911

Century (298) 294 293 290 292 291 293 292 292/8

Central India (263) 260 259 257

Kohinoor (290) 290 289 288

New Great (238) 234 233 235

Simplex (92) 91 90

Swadeshi (232) 229 228 227 228

Associated Cement (110) 109 109/8

Andhra (1437/8) 1455

Tata Hydro (152) 153

Tata Power (1340) 1337 1345 1342 1347 1345 1355 1367/8

Tram. Ord. (115/8) 115/8

T. Steel Dfd. (1305) 1280 1272 1280 1265 1255 1270 1260 1275 1272 1275

T. Steel Ord. (270) 269 267 264 265 266

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (157) 157/4 157/8

Bellapu (162/8; 162

B. Steam (229) 228

B. Burma (552) 547 545 542 543

1000	TATA POWER	1367	8
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	975	0
100	C. Province	101	0
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	99	8
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	737	8
	MINING.		
9	Burma Corp.	6	9
8sh.	Indian Copper	2 7	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	31	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	44	12
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1275	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	266	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK	310	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	162	8
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep	825	8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	228	0
125	B. BURMA	543	0
50	Burma Conty.	190	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 10	6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	85	0
100	I. BLEACHING	136	0
50	I. Invest Trust	40	4
100	I Radio Defd.	475	0
100	I Radio Ord.	405	0
100	Port Canning	67	0
30	Premier Con.	69	0
15	Scindia	20	4
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30	0
	PREFERENCE.		
5½	P. C Amalgmd (T. F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,511	4

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 30.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Oct 1/32 Nov/March.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 273 3/4
Bank's buying T T 270 3/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,319
Bank's buying T T 1,344

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 51 1/4

SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.91.62 29th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 30th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 30th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 7/8 30th inst.
Java/London 8.94 5/8 30th inst.
London/Paris 178.15 29th inst.
London/Belgium 29.07 3/4 29th inst.
London/Switzerland 21.44 3/4 29th inst
London/Berlin 12.23 3/4 29th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 29th inst.
London/New York 4.91.34 29th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.95 5/8 29th inst.
London/Italy 93.42 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-5 28th inst.
Gold £7-1-6 1/2 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 28th inst
Silver London Ready 19 3/8 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 29th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent. 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 29th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 29th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 30.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/4
3 per cent 1963/6. 98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 99/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/10
3 per cent U.P Bonds 97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 100/14

TAX FREES
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 118/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/12
4 per cent 1974 M Deb. 110
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118
6 per cent 1954 M Deb 131/0
Note:—Steady.

Cotton Straddles

BOMBAY NEW YORK.

Broach A/M.	Rs. 167
N Y. May	8.74
Cros rate	4.91 7/16
Difference	Rs. 30 3/4

6	p.c Bombay Steam	292	8
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	69	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560	0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	103	0
6-1¼	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	95	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152	8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1576	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	14
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	157	8
7	p.c Vishnu	705	0
	DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c Bombay Telephone	52	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	77	4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List)

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND

Varied Reception To Tenancy Legislation

Marathi Press Stands By Dr. Khare

TRIBUTES TO LATE G. S. KHAPARDE

(BY "UBIQUITY")

The announcement that the Government of Bombay have decided to move a tenancy bill in the coming Assembly session at Poona during the middle of August was enough to put the land owning interests in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak on their guard. The cry was sent up that the proposed legislation was an attack on the sacred right of private property and that it went counter to the fundamental principles adopted at the Karachi Congress and the recent election manifesto. Men who were hardly ever concerned with public questions came out in the open from their obscurity or retirement in defence of the right of private property. Mr. D. V. Belvi, a close follower of the late Lokamanya and for some time a Swarajist M.L.A. in the Central Legislative Assembly, roared from his Belgaum den that the new legislation was unnecessary and the Congress Government had undertaken it at a most inopportune moment. The proper thing to do first was to reduce the excessive land revenue. Sardar Mutalik and Sardar Kibe spoke of the age-old amicable relations between the landed interests and the tenantry and accused Congress of attempting to create bad blood. Mr. Bhopatkar, President, Democratic Swaraj Party, levelled the charge that the legislation was a thin end of the Socialist wedge and under pressure from the Left wingers and radicals Congress was plunging the country into class war. "Kesari" and very many Maharashtra journals took up their cause and indulged in all sorts of accusations against the Congress Ministry. Some of the Congressmen, too joined in this chorus and an impression was created that the Congress Cabinet was doing something terrific

Three View Points

Some Congressmen have realised that the accusations made by the land owning interests and Associations of Khots, Inamdars and Talukdars are invalid. They have also seen on the clear exposition of the subject by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher at the Poona meeting of the Bombay Legislature Congress Party that the proposed tenancy legislation was eminently reasonable and modest; indeed they feel it does not go far enough. In this meeting of the legislators it became clear that there were three clear schools of thought; wholesale opponents, supporters of the official measure and those who wanted to make it more progressive by including tenants of landholders of less than 50 acres of land among the secured tenants Congress Press in Maharashtra represented by "Nawa Kal" and "Lokamanya" of Bombay and other journals like "Lokashakti" of Poona stand by whatever the Ministers may think advisable and practicable to do. But there is a strong section of Marathi press to-day which is radical and takes up the cause of working class and peasantry in right earnest. "Kranti", of which Mr. S. A. Dange is Editor has strongly attacked the present Bill as a showy measure. The journal says that instead of there being any expropriation, the property rights of the landholders and Inamdars and Khots are being made even more secure, as any one who examines the conditions to which the tenantry right is subject may easily find out. "Janata", organ of the Independent Labour Party, "Konkan-Krishival" organ of the Konkan peasantry, have written in a similar vein.

Support To Khare

While thus the Marathi Press from Nagpur to Belgaum is divided on the tenancy legislation of the Bombay Government, it is remarkable to note it has rallied to the defence of Dr. N. B. Khare, the C. P. Premier with one voice, though the reasons of all the journals for this are not the same. "Kesari" accepts the whole of Dr. Khare's case and denounces the Mahakoshal Ministers for their obstructive ways ever since the Panchmarhi meeting but blames Dr. Khare for having developed cold feet as soon as he was confronted by the Parliamentary Board Sub-Committee and Mahatma Gandhi. The "Maharashtra" of Nagpur which has stood by him through thick and thin also finds fault with him for having accepted Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's draft of the letter of apology. Dr. Khare had acted deliberately and he need not have admitted breach of discipline and error of judgment. He should have resigned only because his action as leader and the chief man on the spot disapproved or censured by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, says "Maharashtra" "Nawa Kal", which for the first time in its sixteen years' career said something that may not find approbation with the Congress High Command. The journal suggests that taking into consideration Dr. Khare's services, self-sacrifice and unquestionable motives, he should now be let alone to administer the province to the best of his ability, because he does enjoy the confidence of the C. P. and Berar Congress Party. "Lokamanya" ardently resents the ban placed on his re-election as leader by asking him not to seek re-election and warns Congress High Command not to disregard lightly the suggestion made by Lokanayak Aney. "Vividha-vritta". "Chitra," "Udaya" of Amraoti have also written in the same strain.

Press Tribute To Khaparde

There is another topic on which the whole of the Marathi Press was united. All joined in paying tribut to the late Mr. G. S. Khaparde for his past services. The suggestion that his carefully kept diary for the last thirty or forty years should be utilised for constructing a political history of Maharashtra during the last fifty years has found favour everywhere. A biography of the late Mr. Khaparde has also been undertaken by an enterprising publisher. A well-prepared scheme has been approved by a committee of prominent public men in Berar to publish the late Mr. Khaparde's authentic biography. Mr. A. T. Walke has been appointed editor to edit this biography in consultation with Lokanayak Aney, Veer Vaman Rao Joshi, Mr. Bamangaonkar, Messrs Upadhye, Hirurkar and others. It is expected that the biography will be published on 1st July 1940.

FLEW ATLANTIC BY MISTAKE

Douglas Corrigan, the 31-year-old flyer who, on reaching Baldonnel airport, near Dublin, said he had flown the Atlantic by mistake, has certainly created world-wide interest. His feat in crossing the Atlantic in his £180 'plane has aroused great admiration—even if he did fly without permission,—and he will get a great welcome on his return to America. Photo shows Corrigan (right) with the American Minister, Mr. John Cudahy, in Dublin.

COLOURS BY 'PHONE!

A business man sits in his office in Glasgow talking to another in London on the telephone.

"Show me that pale green material again," he says, "a little nearer the tele-camera, please. Yes, I'll have that and the blue-grey. Can you let me have delivery right away?"

Not an idle dream, but a state of affairs towards which Mr. John L. Baird, inventor of television, and his colleagues, are working in their London laboratories.

Since colour television was demonstrated at the Dominion Theatre, London, in January, research has made strides.

"Apart from the more obvious uses of television, colour is essential if the television telephone is to be exploited to its full commercial value," Mr. Baird told a reporter —"Sunday Referee."

'FACE HER FORTUNE'

£1,878 Award To Injured Woman

"This young woman's face was her fortune; now it is irreparably damaged," said Mr. Melford Stevenson to a special jury sitting with Lord Hewart in the King's Bench Division when a claim for damages for personal injuries was made by Mrs. Amelia Elizabeth Davison, of Charville Road, Fulham, London, S.W., against Mr. John Frederick Matthews, whose address was given as at Bell House, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire. Mr. Matthews did not appear to defend the action.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:--

Figure Words Competition 31/7	
A	
B	
C	
D	14
E	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Figure Words Competition 31/7	
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Figure Words Competition 31/7	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

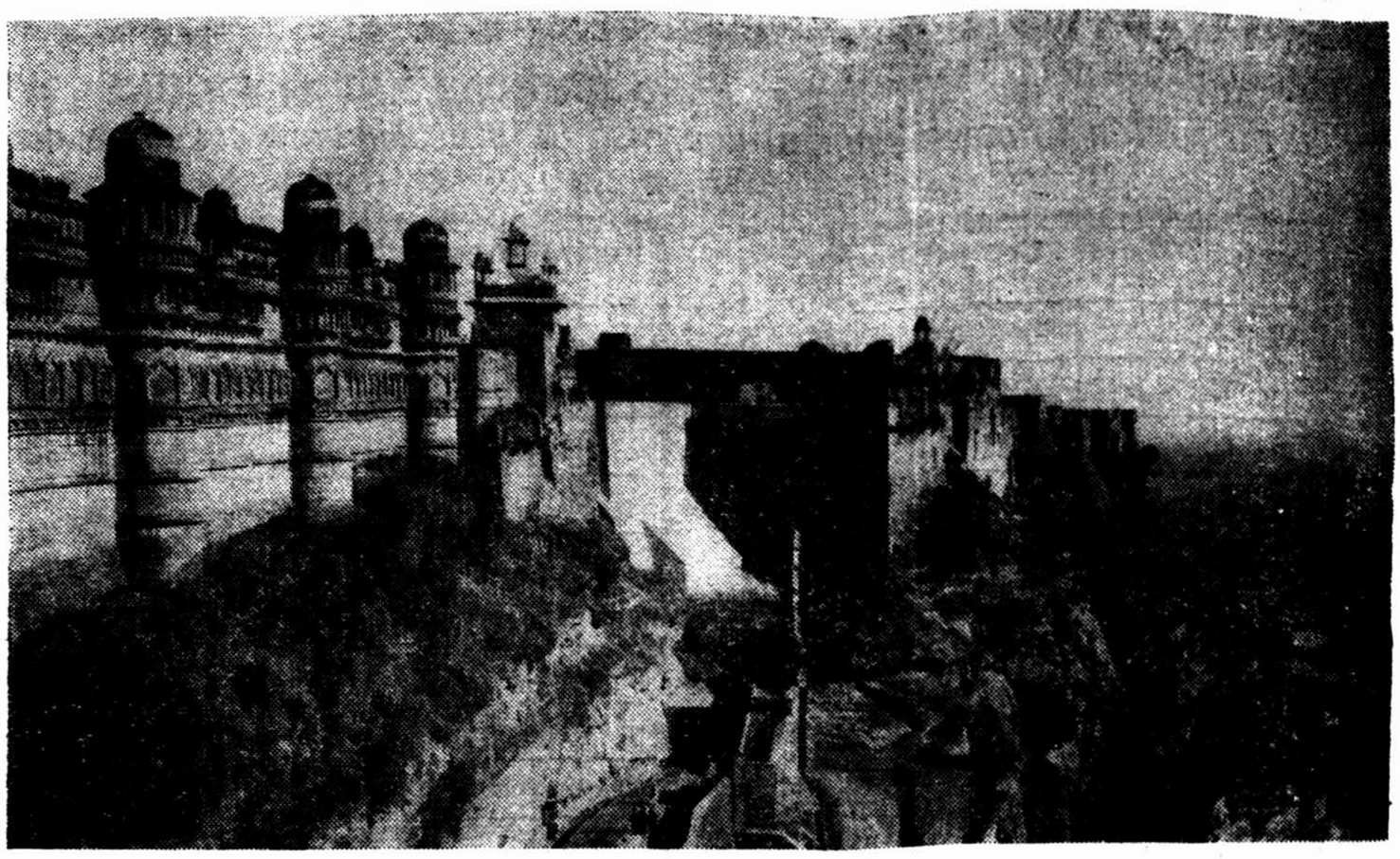
Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Gwalior—

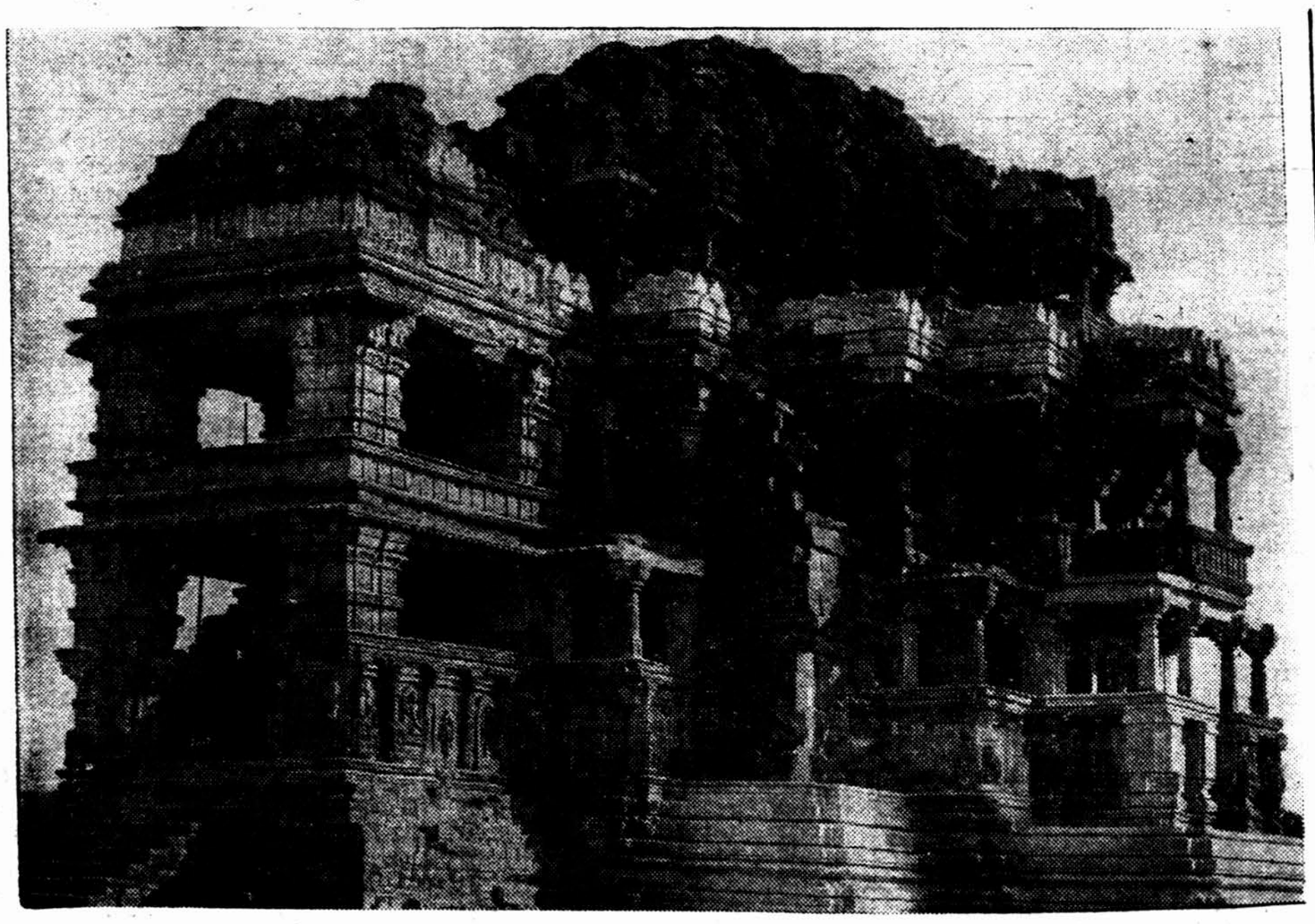
(Continued From Page 5)

ed and thickly latticed window, from which the ladies in those days used to gaze upon Gwalior city without being seen by others. A little to the north-west of the Sish Mahal is the Johar tank, so called from the immolation of Rajput women which occurred here before the fortress was taken by Altamash, the third and greatest sultan of the slave kings, who captured Gwalior in 1232 A. D. and their self-sacrifice has furnished the theme of many an Indian minstrel.

Other palaces in Gwalior are the Vikram palace, the Karan palace, the Jehangiri and Shah Jehan palaces. The Vikram palace lies between the Man and Karan palaces and is connected with them by narrow galleries. The Karan palace is long and narrow and has two storeys. The other two palaces, which are at the extreme northern end of the fort, are of rubble plastered and are quite plain without any architectural interest.



The great Fortress of Gwal ior is situated on a precipitous flat-topped desolate hill 300 ft. above the town. The walls are 30 to 35ft. high.



Sas Bahu Temple.

Chaturbhuj Mandir

Half way up the eastern road to the Gwalior Fort lies the lovely temple called Chaturbhuj Mandir. This shrine, which is hewn out of living rock, is called Chaturbhuj Mandir because it is a temple of the four-armed Vishnu. The columns show good carving work and the top seems to the partly rock and partly structural.

'The corbels are of simple work, but of comparatively heavy pieces. One peculiar feature of this, not generally met with in cave temples, is the effort to chistle the rock surface to give it the appearance of a temple vimana terminating in a dome and a small pinnacle. It is a curious piece of architecture on which a very considerable amount of work and ingenuity have been expended.' It bears two contemporary Sanskrit inscriptions, from one of which it is known that this temple was excavated during the reign of King Rama Deva of Kanouj in the year 875 A.C.

Sas Bahu Temples

There are several remarkable Hindu temples inside the fort. The twin temples, known as the Sas Bahu, occupy a picturesque position on a salient point in the eastern verge of the fort rock. Sas Bahu, which means 'mother-in-law and daughter-in-law,' is a popular name generally given to two similar objects of unequal size standing side by side. These temples, which are sacred to Vishnu, are interesting specimens of the ornate style of mediaeval temple architecture in northern India. The larger Sas Bahu temple, said to have been built by Rajah Mahipal, consists of a central hall flanked on three sides by projecting porches. The doorways, ceilings and huge massive pillars in the interior of this temple with their elaborate carving decoration are highly impressive. Though in ruins it is very picturesque in appearance and measures 100 feet by 70 feet. The smaller Sas Bahu temple is built in the form of a cross and is open on all sides.

"Oilman's Temple"

Another prominent temple in the fort, known as Teli-ka-mandir or 'Oilman's temple,' is the loftiest of all the buildings there being over 100 feet in height. The form of the sikhara or spire is Dravidian, common in south India, while all the decorative details are Indo-Aryan, characteristic of north India and thus this temple is an interesting example of architecture in which both the northern and southern styles are blended. It is square in plan and its walls slope upwards to a height of nearly 70 feet, where the building ends in a horizontal ridge 30 feet long. The temple possesses some bold and vigorous arabesque work in the horizontal band of decoration on its basement.

Massive Jain Statues

The Jain statues which constitute a feature of Gwalior, are unique in Northern India as well for their number as for their gigantic size. They are all excavated in the steep cliff immediately below the walls of the fort and most of them are easily accessible. Since these Jain images were, according to Baber, perfectly naked without even a rag to cover them; he gave orders that these should be mutilated and though Baber's orders were not fully carried out, many of the figures suffered from under the hammers of his men.

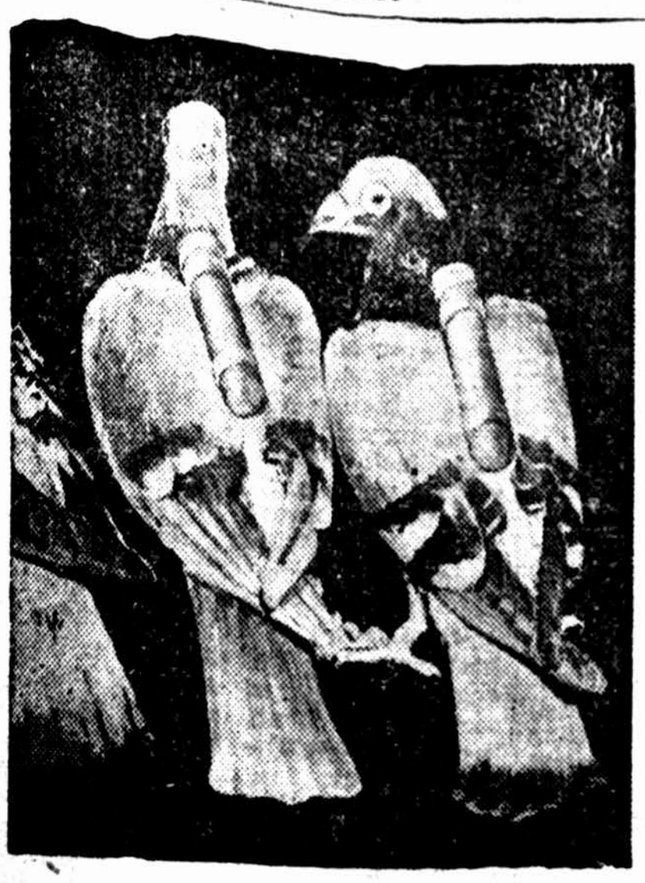
Amongst the principal sculptures dating about 1440 A.D. is a colossal figure of Adinath, the first Jain Tirthankar, which is no less than 50 feet in height. "It is a massive piece of work and would appear even more massive if it were visible from top to bottom, but there is a cross piece of rock across the middle part of which somewhat spoils the effect. The shoulders are very square and much too broad, but the face is not at all unpleasing. The feet of the image are eight feet in length, about one seventh of the height of the God." West of this image there is a group representing another Jain Tirthankar, Neminath.

Udayagiri Caves

The caves at Udayagiri, which are twenty in number, are the proudest monuments of Indian art. Of these two are Jaina, while remaining eighteen belong to the Hindu faith. The caves are mostly small chambers sheltering idols. They possess some fine sculptures of gods and goddesses of the Hindu pantheon, the colossal figure of Varaha in cave no

(Continued On Page 53)

COLDS ARE CONTAGIOUS—
I TELL MY PATIENTS
TO AVOID THEM
BY USING
Mistol
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
Mistol
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

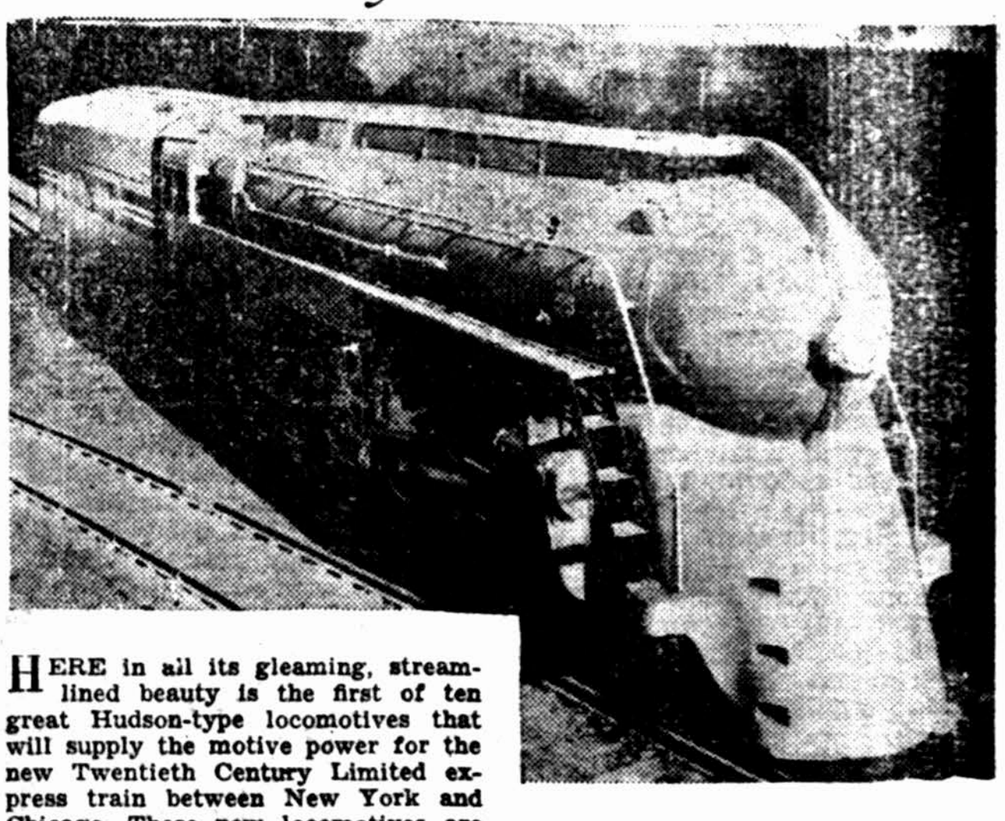


By Pigeon Express

THROUGH the use of featherweight harness and capsules attached to their backs, carrier pigeons are now able to fly long distances with heavier loads than formerly. These carrier pigeons carry "rush" news pictures from the scene of action direct to their goal in much faster time than automobiles, trains or airplanes could convey them.

In former days the pigeon was entrusted with a very tiny message written on fine rice paper and rolled up in a small length of quill under its wing. Now it carries an undeveloped roll of film from the photographer to the developing room fifty or more miles away.

20th Century's New "Iron Horse"



HERE in all its gleaming, streamlined beauty is the first of ten great Hudson-type locomotives that will supply the motive power for the new Twentieth Century Limited express train between New York and Chicago. These new locomotives are being built at Schenectady, N. Y.

During a road test the engine developed more than 4,700 cylinder horsepower while making 75 miles an hour. At 80 miles an hour it registered a drawbar pull of 17,500 pounds, which is approximately 30 per cent higher than the drawbar pull exerted by previous Hudson-type engines at the same speed.

Blow Glass Bubbles

A CLASS of thirty students at the University of Chicago is learning the art of glass blowing. Miss Christine Palmer is shown here working with a gas torch as C. C. Van Hespen, instructor, looks on. These glass bubbles can be blown to paper thinness without breaking. Skilled glass blowers make them as curiosities.

Drain Lake for Park

A LAKE in the vicinity of Budapest is being drained to create more room for the celebration of the national anniversary of St. Stephen. The area thus recreated will be converted into a park for the erection of an altar to the Saint King. Following the ceremony the water will be restored and the lake allowed to assume its original appearance. More than 300,000 people will attend the ceremonies.

Healthy Germ-Carriers

THE British Medical Journal records the case of an eighteen-months-old baby girl who received lockjaw by playing with a healthy pigeon. When the child died an investigation was made and it was found that she had been playing below a loft which housed forty racing pigeons. Her death proved again that certain healthy animals, birds, and even human beings, carry germs without suffering from any kind of disease themselves. Typhoid Mary, a cook who plied her trade in New York City many years ago, was the best known person of this type. Over a period of years she managed to start a couple of typhoid epidemics in which more than 2,500 people contracted the disease from her. The Department of Health finally discovered the germ source and kept her under surveillance so she couldn't do any more damage.

SOUND REMOVES GASES FROM MOLTEN GLASS

Supersound waves, above frequencies audible to the human ear, are an effective agent for the removal of poisonous gases dissolved in molten glass and which must be removed for reasons of safety, a scientist, Dr. Krueger of Greifswald, Germany, declared at a recent "glass technique convention."

The high frequency waves cause dissolved gas to form minute bubbles, which grow until they are carried away by ordinary draughts of air, he declared. The system is in use in several German glass-blowing plants.

WOOD AS FOOD FOR ANIMALS

Wood shavings and sawdust are forming the basis of fodder for sheep and pigs in Germany, and according to reports the animals are thriving on this odd diet. Tried experimentally, it has proved so successful that the practice of feeding wood to livestock is likely to becoming general.

The new food is given to pigs in the form of solid compressed lumps saturated with molasses; to sheep in the form of a fine flour, care being taken to see that this does not get into their wool.

Chamberlain faces facts with extraordinary firmness and wends his way among the rocks with noteworthy skill.
FASCIST HEIGHTS
FASCIST DEPTHS

Chamberlain faces facts with extraordinary firmness and wends his way along the rocks with noteworthy skill.—"The Frankfurter Zeitung" on British Diplomacy.

(Courtesy: "The Tribune.")

Eating Rhubarb Leaves

NUMEROUS cases of serious illness and some fatalities have been reported in Europe and North America from the use of rhubarb leaves as greens. The rhubarb leaf blades were eaten boiled in the belief that they were substitutes for common greens. Owing to the high content of oxalic acid and its soluble salts, J. H. Beattie of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recommended that they be not used under any circumstances as food.

Rural Electrification

MORE than 1,000,000 farms have been added to electric power lines since 1923. Before that year only about 100,000 farms in the U. S. used electricity. At present more than one-sixth of the farms of the country are connected to power lines. The first six months of 1937 saw a new high of 120,000 additions. Vast developmental work has been carried on by electric companies so that today there are dozens of practical and profitable uses for electricty in the business of farming.

Cork from Potato Skins

DR. HANS MAYER, Director of the Research Institute for Meat Conservation, at Berlin, has perfected a method for making corks from potato skins. The product is said to have all the qualities of the bark of the cork "oak." Whatever remnants of potato still adhere to the skin after the potato has been peeled are scraped off and used for fodder. The skins are then rolled into plates and the dried product is declared to be equal to natural cork for bottling and other purposes.

"COLOUR-KILL"

(Continued From Page 16)

insignificant!—But, I must set to work positively".

"Right you are, Dixit. I shall trust in you. I know I won't have to suffer for it. I'm sure. Now, get the things you require. Set up your laboratory. But, for god's sake, be tight. Keep mum. Only, let me in the know. Let me be told how you get on. And when you hit it, man, don't lose time, but get me down instantly. I'll come wherever I am, midnight or morning, storm or calm. And when you get at it—what a day for my "World State and Brotherhood"—Ah! I remember, I've an engagement. Quite important. Excuse me—But—good morning. Always let me be in the know. You know my office—or get me to come here the moment you've something topping, to tell".

And with a vigorous shake, the Editor of "World State, etc.," walked out, quite a different creature from that had entered it.

* * * *

He was in his laboratory. Small it was, but well-equipped for the experiment which was to shake the world as never before and change its colour. Flasks, jtrs, crucibles, condensors, retorts, receivers, complex analysing apparatus, microscope, a small X-ray apparatus on loan, test-tubes galore containing liquids coloured and uncoloured, dyes, saps and vegetable essences—in fact, all the paraphernalia of a research worker lay in orderly array everywhere.

And at the table where the main experiment was being carried out, stood Prof. Dixit: his head bent, neck craned forward, eyes fixed intently on the great experiment he was conducting. His hands were moving like a machine, smoothly and with subtlety.

He must succeed, he told himself. He had no doubt as to that. Ultimately, success would crown his efforts. Inevitably. His name, his genius, his future, his whole life was at stake. And, of course, the Editor's. He had put into it every copper he had

And he had borrowed—heavily. So, it meant a great deal—for both. It meant either dominating the picture, canvas-wide, or a complete wipe-out, a wash-out absolute, irrevocable. Doom, that was it. But, he won't fail. He won't. If he could help it. The whole world stood unconsciously, but tremendously to profit by his success, to profit as it could profit by nothing else. That was the plain,hard reality of it. And it appealed to Dixit. It overwhelmed him. And he could hardly hold himself in hand—as he should, for a great experiment.

Newton and Edison, Nobel and Rontgen and Curie. And, of course, —Bose. He'll follow in their footsteps. In the illustrious trail blazed by them. He would invoke their spirits. Immortal spirits. And the very thought that he was bent upon giving the world its salvation in a little globe or pill, or perhaps, in tablet form or in serum, that was wildly exhilarating. And what was his motive—the noblest! Indeed, the highest ever—the deliverance of the coloured peoples and the foundation of an universal brotherhood! ....

Time passed, Nay, flew. Days and nights; days and nights of ceaseless toil, varied experiments, gruelling tests. His brain was in a perpetual ferment. The work —the strain was terrible. He did not mind that, however. He could not afford to. And the danger of one false step?—He was aware of it. And he worked, guarding against every dangerous possibility, weighing every step, foreseeing every result, preparing for every probability! Preparing for the great discovery. In fact, working inches to it.

He was working behind closed doors. None knew or suspected. His best friends were thinking that he had gone off on leave. The fact was that he was in Karipur—a village as remote from all civilised life—as could conveniently be.

And one day, months after, his heart jumped into his mouth. The hope turned into realisation. It had come about, this way. One night, late in the night it was, faint with the strain, overcome by intense weariness, despairing of success, he had compounded the last and only untried variant of a complex vegetable fluid and injected it into one pair of the ordinary black mice that he had been subjecting to his test. Side by side with the black mice in another cage lay a pair of pink-white ones, for comparison. The injection had to work and took time. And almost fainting with weakness, his head in a roaring giddiness, he had crept into the nearest chair and sunk into a stupor. A stupor almost death-like, for so little he stirred. It was nature overcoming the will of man by sheer force. For hours he had lain like a log. And had not the terrible cloudburst occurred all of a sudden, working havoc in the village and a hundred others that clustered round, it was probable that he had slept on. As it was, the peal upon peal of crashing thunder, the shrieking of the wind and the crashing of huge trees in the forests nearby, awoke him. And as he opened his eyes in terror, the first thing his eyes fell upon was the cage of mice! It was standing exactly in a line with him, on the table. He stared wildly at the mice! To his half blurred vision something seemed amiss inside the cage! For the occupants, which erstwhile were of the coarse black colour, were no longer there! Could there be a mistake? He ran to the other cage. There—the white mice were there! He ran back to the other and rubbing his eyes in wild unbelief, he saw what he had longed, he had thirsted and hungered to see with the longing of life—the black had yielded place to the pink-white. And a frenzy of rapture burst upon his anguished soul, as the realisation as to what this change implied, dawned simultaneously upon him! He had conquered the black and ushered in the white! He had beaten Nature at her game and mastered her for once again, in the history of man's struggle with her forces!

Outside the storm had worked great damage and the telegraph communications had completely broken down for miles! Cursing the Nature that had thwarted him from telling the world what would give it its greatest shock, he staggered back into his laboratory, slamming the door and locking himself in, leaving the man-servant gaping on the crude verandah!

It was only four days after that the humming wires took their portentous message to the Editor of the "World State and Brotherhood". Within an hour of it having reached him, the Editor appeared in Karipur. He had driven thither: 'solo' in a high powered motor-car! The meeting between the colleagues in the great scheme was moving! It could be more easily imagined than described what took place behind the laboratory door, as the key turned in the lock and shut out the world from the drama going on inside.

In the succeeding week, the Professor repeated the test on other specimen and with delirious joy saw that, imaginably, the serum acted with precisely the same results—a change of the black into pink-white. Both Dixit and Janakinathan were fully satisfied that the precious serum was not fooling them, but was fully and absolutely truthful in the astounding changes it had brought about. Thereafter in the shortest space imaginable, the "World State and Brotherhood" special edition came out and down upon a wondering world! Under the headlines that glared out of the front pages, the readers felt the blood in their veins boil its way to the head! "Indian Research Scholar's Astounding Achievement! The World's face to be changed! Precious pigment discovered counteracting colour! Miracle of Modern Science! A New Era of History begins! World Patent for Process!" These were some of the headlines that splashed the front pages of the special editions.

Telegrams and cables brought the greater world into touch with little Karipur! And in little time the greater part of civilised world was aware of the portentous discovery which was to give colour its death-blow!

And within a month, Karipur was transformed into a huge factory, chimneys smoking, machines roaring, the bands busy turning handles, moving cogs, tightening screws—a perfect example of mechanical manipulation. And in the capacious store rooms built on germ-proof and hygienic standards, the little tubes piled up in their thousands and hundreds of thousands. And out into the world, into the remotest corners of yellow Japan, red Russia, negroid America and the Dark continent, in an unending stream of little silver tubes, the "Colourkill" serum flowed, by every imaginable means of conveyance and transport!

Nor were the reactions slow in making themselves conspicuous. Everywhere, the dark changed into the pink-white! Only black coffee brown, jaundiced yellow, gave way before the cream white complexion of perfection, of racial superiority, of divine trusteeship. And in the political life of the people, the repercussions were not less sweeping! For the first time in history America had a "nigger" President—Paul Robeson. Franco shook hands with the Government over a Perpetual Amity Pact. Hitler recalled the Jews, abolished the Racial Laws, embraced Einstein and declared that he would no longer hold to his credo that guns and bombs are a substitute for bread and butter or seek an Empire. Mussolini restored Ethiopia to Mr. Ras Tafari with tears in his iron-grey eyes and broke down as he furled the flag of the Lion of Judah! Responsible government, indeed complete self-government fell to the lot of the backward races so long under the guardianship of the Whites. In India the national tri-colour was symbolically of the new Freedom, planted on the Everest and known on the Viceregal House. Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Moonje warmly shook hands with and assured each other how glad they were that the colour problem never existed in their common motherland! Everywhere the Race complexes vanished and the people were at peace for once since Abel first smote Cain in the Garden! In brief the millennium had come at long last and within the life-time of 2,500 crores of a uniform, pink-white humanity.

And a magnificent palace stood on Malabar Hill. The "World State and Brotherhood" sold in crores. And with a stupendous revolution, Bombay had usurped the place of London, now the radiating centre of a new philosophy of life, the hub of a new Empire embracing the whole world, a real commonwealth of all nations!

Dr. Dixit and Sir Janakinathan —heroes venerated by the whole world, the harbingers of a new era in the world's life lived, as never kings had lived. . . Until one day, alas!

Early in the morning, Dr. Dixit had bent his august steps, as was his usual custom, to the laboratory, where in a cage of gold the original subject of the glorious and great experiment that ended in the emancipation of the coloured peoples of the world, munched in proud peace the choice pastries and cakes that had ever since been their daily fase. We mean the noble white mice which were before the great experiment of the accursed hue black. Here adjusting his golden pince-nez, Dr. Dixit stood proudly and prepared to gaze on his darling mice! The next moment he turned into a statue of carven rock, immutable, marblelike in fixity of features, his lower jaw hanging down, his goggle-eyes bulging out of their sockets, his heart almost standing still with the agony of suspense! For, to his terrified glance had fallen the sight of two, singularly black mice, still munching at the cakes in peace!

The next moment the door opened and a gorgeously attired lady came in—the Professor's noble wife! As he stared at her, so irrecognisably different dark as native had the whole truth dawned upon his anguished soul! In one exquisite pang of pain, it flashed into his mind! The dreadful revulsion to the old order. The terrible reaction following in the wake of the great Colour Kill's action! Pink-white once more into the black! Dr. Jekyll unconsciously but surely turning into Mr. Hyde. Unsought and unsuspected. Nature —invulnerable Nature—with a slow but sure process throwing her original dread pall over artifice and reclaiming her own!——

And the nervous sweat poured out of every pore in his body. The originator of the world renowned Colour Kill realized in a flash what that terrible revulsion to the old order meant! The whole world in uproar, like a huge giant roused out of his stupor; the frenzied mobs in the streets—once more an ink black mass! The cables, the telegrams and the ringing telephone telling to every paper, every official all the world over the terrible fake that it had been given! Protests! threats! violence! looting! arson! murder;—All, all surging in one black mass roaring and waving—to the Malabar Hill—intent upon one purpose, creating but one desire, that—to demolish the palace that had risen out of their gold, to loot his ill-acquired hoards and to tear him to pieces limb from limb. Not a sudden death—but a slow lingering one, following in the wake of a hundred indescribable and exquisite tortures that revenge could devise—a terrible death! And almost as he realized this terrible fate that waited for him, a great hammering broke over the hall door. He gave but one wild scream and seeking madly to check that savage concourse raving behind the great doors, which were already yielding under the terrific pressure he flung himself bodily on to them as if seeking to stem the sea behind. Simultaneously, there was a crash—as the doors had flown to pieces . . . . . and Mr. Laxman Dixit, M.Sc., research student, woke up with a start, his body bathed in a nervous sweat! As his gaze fell upon the door, he perceived it was open and there on the doorsteps stood a host of his friends and colleagues, their faces wreathed up in smiles their eyes winking mischievously! He almost shrank from them—to his half awake senses they looked but the mob!

"And to think that for one who never slept you were sleeping like the dead! Why, we had almost to force open the doors!"

And then in an overwhelming wave of relief which only he could appreciate Mr. Laxman Dixit, M. Sc., Etc., realised that for once on feast day noon he had been caught napping and dreaming.

Puzzlistic Bouquet

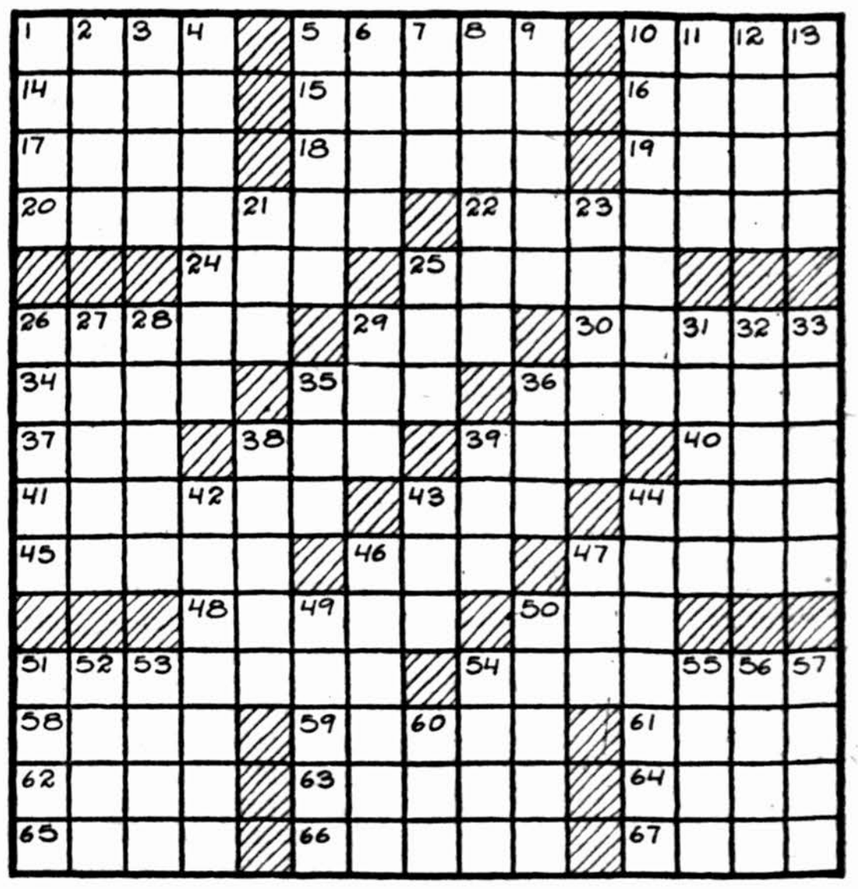
FROM ancient times there has been recognized a language of flowers, in which each type of flowers signifies some phrase or human quality.

This puzzlistic bouquet above is made up of ten flowers, the names of which are to be formed from the letters and pictures contained in each flower outline Rearrange the letters in the names of the object, adding any other letters that are present, to get the name of the flower. Beneath each flower outline is the sentiment expressed by that flower in the language of flowers Name the flowers.

(For Solution See Page 55).

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions and Answers



HORIZONTAL

1—Talk complainingly.
5—Province of Prussia.
10—State of insensibility.
14—Plane surface.
15—Dwell.
16—Egg-shaped.
17—One who prevaricates.
18—Danger.
19—What is the capital of Latvia?
20—Who laid the foundations of modern electrical science?
22—Thin.
24—Jellylike material.
25—Who created the character Sherlock Holmes?
26—Stuffed leg of mutton.
29—Relatives.
30—Extensive plain.
34—Who recently resigned as England's foreign secretary: Sir Anthony ———?
35—Japanese coin.
36—Who painted "The Angelus"?
37—Old Dutch liquid measure.
38—Plaything.
39—Dance step.
40—Fragment.
41—Hits.
43—River islet.
44—Sheltered inlet.
45—What earl became the favorite of Queen Elizabeth?
46—Insect.
47—Thin cake.
48—Who wrote "The Return of the Native"?
50—Herd of whales.
51—Genus of bulbous plants.
54—What is the first book of the Pentateuch?
58—Shakespearean king.
59—Facial expression.
61—Who was the Norse god of mischief?
62—Part shaped like a handle.
63—Birds of the hawk family.
64—Genus of swans.
65—Head of a hammer.
66—Griddle cake.
67—What actor is married to Joan Crawford?

VERTICAL

1—Young of the cow.
2—Melody.
3—Back part.
4—Model or pattern.
5—Pertaining to the Pope.
6—Heed.
7—Title of respect.
8—Who was the "Wizard of Menlo Park"?
9—The sooty albatross.
10—What university is at Ithaca?
11—What Roman poet wrote the "Metamorphoses"?
12—Magician.
13—Winged.
21—Feminine nickname.
23—What island in N. Y. Bay is used as an immigration station?
25—Noise.
26—Stop.
27—Who was the active head of the Boston Tea Party?
28—What is another name for the Battle of Saratoga: Battle of ——— Heights?
29—Who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner"?
31—At a distance.
32—Strength.
33—Fish-eating mammal.
35—Distress signal.
36—Twine together.
38—What is the "Lone Star State"?
39—Cavity in the ground.
42—What is the capital of Persia?
43—Some.
44—In what city was King Arthur's palace?
46—Who wrote "Native's Return"?
47—Pale.
49—Hazards.
50—Web-footed birds.
51—Move with a beating motion.
52—French name.
53—Comfort.
54—Narrow valley.
55—Unaccompanied.
56—Object of worship.
57—Former title.
60—Japanese statesman.

(For Solution See Page 55.)

NIGHT CLUBS AND CAFES IN ARCTIC

Soviet Establishes Fashionable Summer And Winter Resorts In Far North

As a by-product of her campaign to develop the Arctic, Soviet Russia is establishing Summer and Winter resorts on the tundra and organizing cruises on the recently charted north-east passage, leading across the Arctic Ocean, between Murmansk and Vladivostok, writes Mr. Oril Brown in the "New York Times". Behind the spectacular polar flights of Russian airmen lies the possibility of new worlds for the traveller.

In the mountains of the Kola Peninsula the mining city of Kirovsk is making tourism a major industry. A frontier settlement eight years ago, it has now become one of Russia's leading ski centres, the scene of the annual six-week meet of the country's champions. A new House of Tourists does a brisk Summer business in conducted tours of the mines and mountain hiking parties.

Night clubs, sidewalk cafes, jazz and other Western institutions of gaiety, which now once more flourish in Moscow and Leningrad, have been adapted to the Arctic. At the modernistic hotel in Murmansk there is supper dancing every evening during the Summer with a band. Its jazz is almost unrecognizable as an offspring of Tin Pan Alley, but it is a remarkable achievement in whoopee for an Arctic city.

Murmansk is a modernized fishing town with a trawler fleet that is one of the most highly mechanized in the world and therefore one of the prides of the machine-minded new Russia. Conducted tours of the fleet and cruises on the Barents Sea are popular attractions.

In the Asiatic Arctic, it is now possible to go by 'plane or steamer to Igarka, the six-year-old Arctic port at the mouth of the Yenisei, to one of the surrounding native settlements, or to Dickson Island, scientific and radio centre for the noth-east passage. Regular air services are in operation along all four of the great rivers which drain Siberia, with bases at Omsk for the Obi and Irtish, at Krasnoyarsk for the Yenisei and at Irkutsk and Yakutsk for the Lena

Igarka, however, which is the model of the industrial cities now springing up on the Tundra, is the tourist centre of the region. It also may be reached by the freighters of the Yenisei fleet, which are equipped to carry small groups of tourists seeking an idler's holiday.

During the Summer most of the best drama and opera in Russia are produced at Igarka and other polar towns. Troupes from the Moscow Art Theatre, the Kamerny and the Vakhtangov, from the Bolshoi State Opera and the Leningrad ballet, with the home theatres closed for the season, tour the Arctic with repertoires of classical and modern dramas and current Soviet hits.

PICTURESQUE NATIVE TRIBES.

The most dramatic activity in the Arctic, however, is that of the native tribes who, until the Soviet's systematic invasion of this region a few years ago, were half-legendary peoples. Samoyeds, Tungus, Ostyaks, Gellyaks, Goldis, Lamuts, Yuraks, Chukchees and Eskimos, they have for centuries led a nomadic existence on the polar wastes.

To-day, still wearing their bright, ancient costumes, they are factory workers, farmers, fishermen and reindeer breeders in the modern industrialized Arctic.

Arctic travel is not abnormally expensive, but since there are no workers' rest homes, artists, writers, scientists, inventors, Stakhanovist workers and professional men and women—the higher-paid groups in Russia—comprise the bulk of the tourists. Foreigners travelling there must have a consular visa and a special Arctic visa issued by the Foreign Department of the Moscow Soviet. The price of a trip to the Soviet Arctic, exclusive of fare to Russia, ranges from dollars 100 to dollars 1,000.

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Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

angry with the old man. The grief of the lady is beyond description she said that the gentleman had done so only for his own safety. When the coach reached the town in the evening, the old man disappeared before any of his companions could take revenge.

The young lady spent all of that night in sorrow. In the morning a servant came to her and gave her Rupees Four hundred and a beautiful comb and the following letter:—

"Madam—The man with whom you were so displeased yesterday sends you double the sum which you lost—and a comb of equal value. I am very sorry for the trouble I gave you. But I have just returned from America after making hard there for ten years. I had with me bills amounting to thirty thousand rupees in my pocket. Had I been searched I would have lost them and would have been penniless. I beg that you will not refuse this little present and will believe me." The lady became very glad then.

* * *

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL IN HIS BOYHOOD

(By Bro. Shantilal P. Dave)

I think the Sardar needs no introduction to any Indian boy or girl. Well, to-day I shall tell you an amusing story about him.

When he was in the seventh standard he wanted to change his subject from Sanskrit to Gujarati, for he was weak in it. So one day he came to the Gujarati teacher.

The teacher asked, "Why have you come here?"

The Sardar replied, "to learn Gujarati."

The teacher said, "But you know how you have fared in Sanskrit since two years. I wonder, why you wish to take up Gujarati instead of Sanskrit."

Hearing that the Sardar said, "Sir, if boys like me will not come here, what will you do? And whom will you teach?"

This made the teacher angry and he gave him imposition.

The more he delayed, the more imposition was given. At last the number increased upto two hundred.

This time the Sardar played a joke. Instead of bringing the imposition on sheet of paper he wrote "Imposition"—written two hundred times" and showed it to the teacher.

The teacher's anger knew no bounds and the Sardar was at once taken to the head-master. But the head-master knew his nature well, and did not punish him but let him go.

* * * *

THE KULU HILLS

(By Thakuri Lakhani)

Many people go to places like Kashmere, Simla and Mussoori which are beautiful hill stations indeed, but very few people ever think of going to a place like the Kulu Hills in the Punjab.

In Punjab there is a division called Cangi valley. At the edge of this valley there is the Mandi State. Next to Mandi lie the Kulu Hills.

There are many beauty spots like Katrain and Nagar Manali in these hills, but Manali is the most beautiful. It is 6,400 ft. high and is covered by tall green trees. In the background are snowy mountains. The road from Mandi to Manali lies along the river Bias, a tributary of the Sutlej. The scenery is enjoyable.

At some distance from Manali, there is the Rutang Pass which is 13,050 ft. high. It is very narrow and steep. Seven miles from Manali, there is Kothi where people could break their journey. Since there is neither railway nor bus service beyond the station of Manali, one has either to walk or ride and therefore a halt at Kothi is very essential.

On Rutang Pass, one will come across very interesting sights. The whole pass is full, trades people going from Kulu to Tibet. Not only men and women but even children go walking miles and miles on this mountainous road. They start early in the morning, do 15 or 20 miles and at noon, camp in caves or under tents. At any places, the road is covered with snow, and one has to walk across it.

The life of these people is interesting. They live in wooden huts. They earn very little. They have no education and are very dirty. For months and months

Drawn By Tereza.

they don't have a bath. The Hukaw is their great companion. Even while walking and talking, they go on gurgling.

Women on that side put on caps and cover their whole body with shawls. They go about with their kiddies tied to their backs. Men put on Jodhpuri trousers and wear ear-rings. They carry everything in baskets tied to their backs. Food is cheap but full of sand!

Are these people happy?—You will ask. Yes, in spite of the struggling existence, they are happy—They sing and smile and love gaiety!

* * * *

AN OLD SHIRT

(By K. V. Raman)

I do not remember when, actually, I was born, but my earliest recollection is that I was in the beginning a piece of cloth lying amongst other shirting materials in a big shop.

One day, an Englishman who was in need of a shirt, selected me as the best according to his choice. He then took me to the best tailor and asked him to stitch me into a nice shirt of the latest style.

After a few days when I was ready in my new form, the owner after paying a few annas, put me on. From this time onwards I led a good life which I am sure I would not have had, if I were to lie with the other clothes in the shop.

My owner took me to England. I used to attend great functions, such as meetings and lectures. I had the good fortune of seeing the King many times. The meetings and lectures which I attended were held under the presidentship of well-known Lords, so I had the opportunity to see them.

After staying in England for some time, my master returned to India with me. Although I enjoyed a good life during my youth, yet when I grew old, I had to suffer a great deal.

I was handed over to my master's servant as a gift. My new master used me roughly. My pockets and sleeves were torn twice or thrice owing to my old age and my kind master sent me back to the old tailor to mend them.

When I came back home after my treatment I was happy for only a short time, for again as I advanced in age my belly was torn. My master, then, thinking that I was of no use to him, gave me to a beggar.

From this time when, I fell into the hands of the beggar, I lead a horrible life. I wish I went back to my old Englishman in order to pass my last days of life in his sweet smelling case rather than suffer as I am doing to-day.

"Distressed."
(Sindhu Nadkarni).

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

Bro. Lokram G. Panjwani is an enthusiastic reader of the Children's Own Corner.

* * *

A COUPLE OF JOKES

(By Bro. Patanjali K. Sethi)

(1) Teacher: "What animal is it that supplies us milk?"

Pupil: "The milkman."

(2) Mother, "Don't mumble your prayers, Anne. I can't hear a word you say."

Anne. I wasn't speaking to you mother.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Smiling".
(Sarla Vaswani).

DOCTORS HOPE TO CURE OLD AGE

Scientists all over the world are seeking to discover how to prolong life. In Czechoslovakia two doctors believe they will soon be able to report success. Working at a Prague clinic for the aged they noted the chief symptoms of senility—shortness of breath, low blood pressure, feeble pulse, a tendency to giddiness after effort, weakening of the muscles, and various internal disorders.

These symptoms, the doctors discovered, were almost identical with those occurring in the illness known as Addison's disease. If the symptoms are the same, they argued, why not try the treatment which has cured sufferers from Addison's disease on people who are 'suffering' from old age? Having experimented on these lines, the Czechs are hopeful of good results. The treatment consists of an injection of the hormone of the adrenal gland.

What India Means To England

(Continued From Page 7.)

sincere Imperialist, but can you convert such as he?"

About Pandit Jawaharlalji there is a different story:—"In England when he comes he meets Indian students and what are known as the Leftists. These students need no conversion. They are already radical and know much about India. One need not waste much time on them. The Leftists, specially the Communists do not matter much in English politics. More so now. It is not a very revolutionary Left, but they make some noise and, I believe, use Panditji for their own purposes. There is some enthusiasm and a few meetings. But I call it the wrong audience for Jawaharlal. The men of the Centre, the intellectuals, the no-party men do not see him. And of course the ruling class think he is an extremist and difficult to deal with. They do not even try to meet him privately. I hope it will be otherwise this time. For believe me, many of us wish to see him and meet him. There is ever some genuine desire to know more of India . . . ."

British Press Not Free

I asked someone how we could bring India nearer to the Englishman, and this is what he said: —"It is not of much use to tackle the ruling class. Maybe it has mended its manners, but its morals are the same as before. The pity is they don't hear, unless you shout or kick and kick more than you shout. Perhaps you can't afford to be cynical as I am at their hypocrisy. You distrust them too much to sneer at them. And then often the sneer will not reach them or be lost on them. You must work to evoke their respect and trust. It will be difficult for you to reach the masses. They are not interested. They are hardly aware of the empire except dimly that their bread, butter and well-being somehow depend on it. Veiled hints are always thrown at them, and if necessary, direct propaganda will follow. On the other hand, you can do nothing to reach them. The most that some of you could do is to tackle the middle class or rather that fringe of it which belongs to no party. Now I tell you our Press will not help you much. The power of the Press is very great. Just imagine that formerly some hundred thousands read. Now 15 millions read newspapers and 13 millions are sold—one paper per family. Every adult can read and does read some newspaper. But it is not a free Press. Nowadays views are put in columns, news in editorials and both for profit. The Press is not concerned with serious affairs, until they become actually dangerous. For the most part they write what "the public wants" and it was found long ago that the public wants "sex and murder" on Sundays, amusements, sports, all sorts of news on week days. No paper can be "Victorian" since Northcliffe's days. And so far as India is concerned, they will suppress the right news and retail the wrong ones. Even Viscount Samuel could not help writing about the 'three tensions—the national, the social and the communal—which are still the chief factors in the Indian situation.' And remember that our Press is great but not free. It is a controlled press—not by ukase but by persuasion. It is the gentleman-ruler case who puts you on your good behaviour knowing well that the press is trustworthy. Even the independent press—there are just a few papers—do not care to displease and forfeit confidence. England has not a Fascist but a pro-Fascist Government. It is a veiled dictatorship ruling by Dope, Trust and Force if necessary. But one of you can write a great book. You know what Uncle Tom's Cabin did. Jawaharlal's autobiography has been widely read and appreciated . . . ."

Imperialism To Go

After passing more than a month here, I think that the task of approaching any class is very difficult But something can be done, both privately and publicly. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. In modern England, the fear of war is making the Englishman sensible. He feels alike a robber discovering a conscience, because he is told he has none. That day Mr. J. F. Horrabin gave a scathing lecture on 'British Imperialism,' that colossal thing of the British Empire which the Englishman simply takes for granted; to which the British Parliament devotes hardly eight hours in a year in a House of 25 members; in which not the rule of law but jungle Law prevails; where the simplest test of elementary education fails. He then flared up and said "You talk of Fascism and Nazism. Our Empire like their rule is based on jungle Law, not on moral law. Fascism is a result of this knowledge. Talk of new world order is hypocritical. I believe in a new world, with a retrospective effect, that will wipe out the wrong-doing of three centuries." The audience cheered, for to-day, the ordinary Englishman is not proud of his Empire and the average schoolboy does not have dreams of acts of heroism for that Empire. I am often surprised at the general conviction that the Empire will hardly last for the next ten years. This does not mean that the speaker is prepared to make a gift of it to you or to me but that Imperialism has ceased to be a faith and there is not much pride left in its possession. The time is apt for establishing more wide contacts with the intellectual class. Even this I have found that those who have been to India, without staying to serve in India, are the most sympathetic. The apathy of the rest is slowly giving place to interest.

British Attitude

In all this, the India League can do a great deal more by moving a step or two to the Right. At present, Labour is impotent, communism is ineffective and Independent Labour insignificant in the Parliament or even in the country. The India League can serve India best by reducing the vehemence of its attacks on British Imperialism and by increasing contacts with semi-political or non-political parties that can be converted. And to my mind, nothing can be more effective in this direction that broadcasting the Congress literature and by keeping the public informed of the achievements of Congress in office and outside it. Quite a number of people are interested to know the working of the Wardha Educational Scheme, of the introduction of Prohibition in some provinces. They are pleased to learn of the great drive against untouchability and some of them exhibit a surprising interest in Gandhiji's political philosophy based on non-violence. The ordinary Englishman hears with interest these semi-political or rather social upheavals in India. It is not pleasant to be always showing one's sores to the other party. There is some exhilaration in telling people how our body politic is getting healthier and stronger. It is possible that some of these who will lend you their ear may also give you their heart. I remember how one good person said to me, "I know what we have done to India. But be patient. Excuse me, I mean have patience with us. We shall do you justice soon. . . ." All may not turn out as conscientious when the time comes. Some will. For the rest as the Englishman says "Have faith and keep your powder dry" When the day of trial comes it must, we may find more friends than we thought.

THE POET'S CORNER

"MORTALITY"

(By JEHANGIR RUTTONJI SCREWVALA).

This following beautiful and noble piece of poetry was composed by a Scottish peasant named William Knox who was born in 1789 and died in 1825.

This poem was a great favourite with President Abraham Lincoln. It was his consolation in all his times of great difficulties and used to give him hope and courage in his great fight for the abolition of slavery from the United States.

It was also greatly admired by the Russian Emperor, Czar Alexander I, (1777-1825), during whose reign Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Russia took place. The Czar had this noble poem set in real gold and hung on his palace wall at St. Petersburg. It first appeared in Knox's "Songs of Israel" in 1824, and runs as follows:—

"O why should the spirit
Of mortal be proud!
Like a fast flitting meteor,
A fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning,
A break of the wave—
He passes from life
To his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak
And the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around,
And together be laid;
And the young and the old,
And the low and the high,
Shall moulder to dust.
And together shall lie.

The child that a mother
Attended and loved,
The mother that infant's
Affection that proved,
The husband that mother
And infant that blest,
Each—all are away
To their dwelling of rest.

The maid on whose cheek,
On whose brow, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure—
Her triumphs are by
And the memory of those
That beloved her and praised,
Are alike from the minds
Of the living erased

The hand of the king
That the sceptre hath borne
The brow of the prist
That the mitre hath worn,
The eye of the sage,
And the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost
In the depths of the grave

The peasant whose lot
Was to sow and to reap,
The herdsman who climbed
With his goats to the steep,
The beggar that wandered
In search of his bread.
Have faded away
Like the grass that we tread.

The saint that enjoyed
The communion of Heaven,
The sinner that dared
To remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish,
The guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled
Their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes—
Like the flower and the weed
That wither away
To let others succeed;
So the multitude comes—
Even those we behold—
To repeat every tale
That hath often been told.

For we are the same things
That our fathers have been,
We see the same sights
That our fathers have seen,
We drink the same stream,
And we feel the same sun,
And we run the same course
That our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking
Our fathers would think,
From the death we are shrinking
from
They, too, would shrink.
To the life we are clinging to
They, too, would cling—
But it speeds from the earth.
Like a bird on the wing.

They loved—but their story
We cannot unfold;
They scorned—but the heart
Of the haughty is cold;
They grieved—but no wail
From their slumbers may come;
They joyed—but the voice
Of their gladness is dumb.

They died—ay, they died!
And we, things that are now,
Who walk on the turf
That lies over their brow,
Who make in their dwellings
A transcient above,
Meet the changes they met
On their pilgrimage road.

Yea, hope and despondence,
And pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together
Like sunshine, and rain,
And the smile and the tear,
And the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other
Like surge upon surge.

'Tis the twink of an eye,
'Tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health,
To the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon
To the bier and the shroud—
O, why should the spirit
Of mortal be proud?"

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No. 18, P. O. KATRISARAI (Gaya)

Where Was the Lost Lot?

EPHRAIM LANDPOOR won a contest which enabled him to buy a $400 lot for $399. Ephraim hastened to pick out his lot in the new development, for there were 74 other winners besides himself. Selecting a square lot that pleased him, Ephraim measured the area with his steel tape to be sure he was not being cheated. That evening his wife was so impressed with the glowing reports of her husband that she determined to accompany him the next Sunday and lay out the site for the future bungalow.

When the happy couple arrived at the Roseland Terrace Estates, Mr. Landpoor discovered that he had lost the paper on which he had noted the measurements.

"But," Ephraim protested to the caretaker, "the marker on this lot had the number of square feet marked on it. I noted it was the only lot that had that. All the others had only number of feet in the frontage marked on them. You ought to be able to locate it by that means, as no two lots have the same frontage or area."

The caretaker looked puzzled. Then a light dawned on him and he hastened to explain. "The frontages of all these lots range from 25 to 100 feet. No lot has the area marked on it. Some wag took the marker from a neighboring lot and placed it in front of the marker of your lot. That the two together made the area of the lot was just a coincidence. In the meantime I returned the marker to its proper place; but which lot it was I can't recall. There is nothing we can do but wait till Monday when we can look up the lot at the office."

While this discussion was going on, Mrs. Landpoor had been glancing over the figures on the markers. Suddenly she called out to her husband: "Here is our lot."

How did she know which was the lot her husband had selected, and what was the figure on its marker?

"But," Said Ephraim, "This Isn't My Lot. I Had a Marker."

POLE VAULT WINNER

FROM the viewpoint of the spectator, the pole vault is the most picturesque event of an athletic meet. There is something in the sight of a graceful figure gliding over an obstacle that never fails to bring a ripple of applause from the fans. Here we see Earl Meadows, of U. S. C., sailing over the bar at the International Amphitheater to win the pole vault event for his Alma Mater.

Earl's great performance was a source of inspiration to the younger athletes, for the very next day Jim Mason, of the Ho Dee High School, won the pole vault medal at the Public Schools Athletic Meet. There was keen competition at first, but, as the bar mounted higher, the qualifying vaulters became fewer. Finally, there were but two left, Jim Mason and his team mate, Ted Timber.

Earl Meadows, of U. S. C., Tops the Bar to Win His Event.

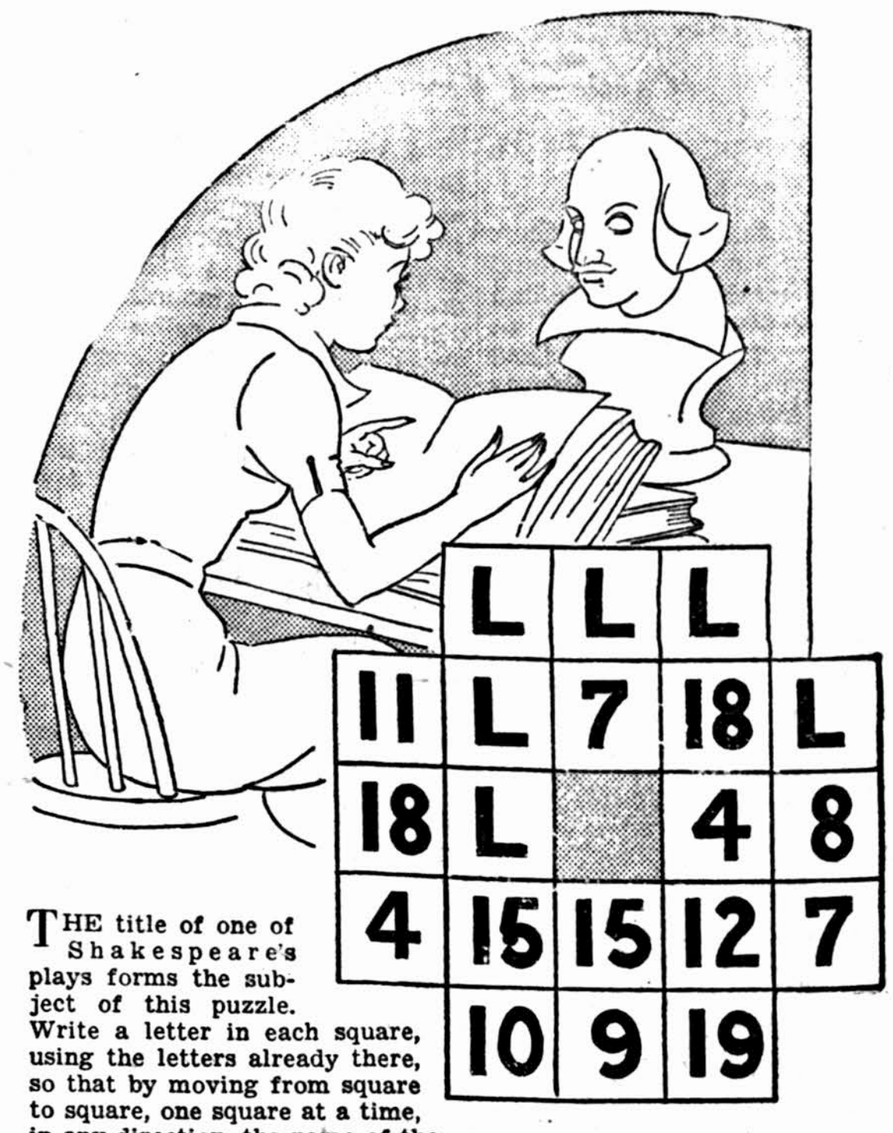
(For Solutions See Page 55).

By this time, the bar was set at a higher mark than either of the school boys had ever vaulted. Ted Timber grasped the pole and dashed forward. He planted the pole three feet from the line of the bases of the uprights and soared up toward the cross piece. Gracefully he cleared the bar, his lower hand just grazing the top of it. As the bottom of the pole was three feet away from the line of the uprights, the pole slanted toward the bar and Ted was not able to throw it backward. So, though he cleared the bar himself, the pole fell over on it, knocking it down and disqualifying him.

Jim Mason was determined not to repeat Ted's mistake. Jim grasped the pole with his hand four inches lower than Ted's had been. He judged his distance better than Ted, planting the bottom of the pole directly on line with the bases of the uprights. Like Ted, he vaulted over the bar with his lower hand just grazing it, but in this case the pole, being perpendicular to the ground, was easily thrown backward, clear of the bar.

How high was the bar set?

SHAKESPEARE PUZZLE



THE title of one of Shakespeare's plays forms the subject of this puzzle. Write a letter in each square, using the letters already there, so that by moving from square to square, one square at a time, in any direction, the name of the play can be spelled. A number indicates the position in the alphabet of the letter in that square from the preceding letter. The letters are so arranged that you can move from the last letter of the title to the first letter. Thus, the number in the square of the first letter in the title represents its distance in the alphabet from the last letter of the title.

This puzzle should not be hard to do. How quickly can you solve it?

Letter Puzzle

WHAT is this? It is found in Shakespeare:

KINI.

(For Solution See Page 55).

YOUTH REJECTS CHURCH

Because It Travesties Christ, Says Cambridge Professor

The last day of the Cromer Convention of the Anglican Evangelical Group Movement has been marked by one of the most remarkable and challenging utterances to which this or any similar gathering can ever have listened, writes the "News Chronicle" correspondent.

It came from the Rev. Professor C. E. Raven, of Cambridge, who warned his hearers at the outset that he was going to give them "a great deal of very provocative stuff," and proceeded to do it in a brilliant address delivered entirely without notes and lasting just over an hour.

"We are up against a big thing," he said, "and the situation will not be met by shoddy and shallow reforms. There must be a rethinking of the whole business. The time is short and the need is desperately great. The task before us is to proclaim not the Church but the gospel and to interpret not the Christ of tradition but the living Christ."

COLLAPSE OF MORALE

For the first time in history our world was within reach of unity. But the last 12 months had seen a collapse of morale. And in a time when enmity and fear had never been more destructive, the Church was "a scandal and a stumbling block."

"The best minds of the younger generation", declared the professor, "are refusing the Church because it travesties Christ. The very pick of our boys at Cambridge will not consider ordination for one moment. I've got their reasons in detail and I am prepared to publish them if it is so desired."

In the three spheres of nature, history and human society, the Church had deliberately rejected the unifying power of Christ Heaven and hell did not loom large in the gospels or in Saint Paul, but they filled acres of script in the later Fathers and from Tertullian onwards the Church became a fire insurance society.

"We have to preach to a generation", he said, "which has discovered a profound spiritual value in nature, recognises the vital significance of history and yearns after a higher valuation of personality."

Gwalior

(Continued From Page 42.)

5 being perhaps the largest and finest of its kind yet known. The large sculpture of Seshasayi Vishnu in cave no 13, though considerably ruined, is a brilliant specimen of Gupta Art.

Bagh Caves

The Buddhist caves at Bagh are according to legend, the place where the Pandavas stayed out the period of their exile. There are two types of Buddhist caves, the Chaitya or temple and Vihara or monastery. The caves possess some fine sculpture and carving decoration, but the exquisite fresco paintings, with which almost all the available surface of walls, pillars and ceilings of these caves was once decorated and which must have then displayed a magnificent panorama of the art of painting, are the chief features of attraction for this monument. Unfortunately, only a very small fragment of the original has survived to this day due to the decay of these caves, but the little that remains bears eloquent testimony to the high water-mark which the art of painting in India had reached fourteen centuries ago.

Chanderi

Of the numerous interesting rock-fortresses in India, Chanderi is one and those who visit Gwalior should not fail to see this charming hill fortress. The present town sprang up after the fall of the older city, the ruins of which are situated nearly 8 miles north-west of modern Chanderi. The present town flourished mostly under the Sultans of Mandu in the 15th century A.C. and in those prosperous days it had 360 mosques, 360 'serais' (resting place for travellers), 360 schools, 360 'baodis' (wells) and 360 tombs.

In Chanderi, four ruins are worthy of special mention and they are the city Wall, Koshak Mahal, Juma Masjid and Battisi Baodi. The city wall, which is nearly fifteen feet high, has numerous gates and window-like openings. The chief gate in the wall is known as the Delhi Darwaza. It is said that Mahomad Shah Khilji of Malwa, while returning from his successful campaign, passed through Chanderi and ordered a seven-storeyed palace to be built here in commemoration of his success and the result is the Koshak Mahal. Though it is in a half-ruined condition, it is still an imposing building not devoid of grandeur.

Juma Masjid is, perhaps, the biggest of the mosque extant not only in Chanderi, but in the whole of the Gwalior State. Its imposing domes, long arcades and wavy brackets supporting the spacious line of eaves are its chief attractive features. It has a beautiful prayer hall, 120 by 40 feet, with an open space almost twice as large.

Step-Wells

In Chanderi there are numerous 'baodis' or step-wells, of which the largest is Battisi Baodi. It contains an inscription dated 1485 which says, 'If any one visits this place, he will say it is heaven. Chanderi is also a place of pilgrimage and here there are old rock-cut Jaina images and a modern Jaina temple. Old Chanderi possesses some ruined Jaina temples of the 9th and 10th centuries A. C. which attract pilgrims from distant parts of India.

Seat Of Naga Kings

Pawaya, 40 miles south of Gwalior, is situated on the confluence of the rivers, Parvati and Sind, and was the seat of the Naga kings who flourished in the third and fourth centuries A. D. The place contains fragments of antiquities ranging in date from the third to the eighth centuries A. D. An old ruined fort, said to date from the Paramaras who ruled here in the mediaeval times, is picturesquely situated in the fork of the two rivers mentioned above. Some ruined 'maqbaras' are to be seen in the neighbourhood of this place.

Nearly two miles to the west of Pawaya is the temple of Dhumeswara Mahadeva, said to have been built by the Bundela Rajah, Bir Singh Deo of Orcha, in the early part of the 17th century. This temple is a fine example of Bundela architecture and occupies a very picturesque position overlooking a waterfall in the river, Sind.

11th Century Temple

Udaypur, which is now a small village, was in the mediaeval period a place of considerable importance and now there are remains of interesting remains both Hindu and Mahomedan. The most noteworthy building here is the temple of Udayeswara, which was built by King Udayaditya Paramara between the years 1059 and 1080 A. C. The temple stands in a spacious square courtyard with a rectangular projection in the centre of each side. This beautiful shrine was surrounded by eight attendant shrines, of which two have disappeared altogether, while the rest exist in the various stages of ruin.

The temple consists of a 'garbagriha' or shrine room, a 'sabhamandapa' or a hall and three 'pravesa mandapas' or entrance porches arranged on three sides of the hall, the main entrance porch being on the east.

"The shrine doorway is sculptured as in mediaeval temples. The figure of Nandi placed on a low dais in the hall is comparatively modern, as is evident from its weak and inartistic modelling The pillars and seats in all the three porches are covered with numerous Sanskrit inscriptions, some of which are of historical interest, while others are merely pilgrims' records. The exterior of the temple is profusely adorned with sculptures representing various gods and goddesses of the Hindu Pantheon including Brahma, Vishnu, Ganesha, Kartikeya and the eight guardians of the quarters placed in their proper positions But the figures of Shiva and his consort the goddess Durga in various forms predominate as the temple is dedicated to Shiva.

Unique Combination Of Styles

The hall and porches are surmounted with a low pyramidal roofs, while the shrine is crowned with a tall and beautifully designed 'sikhara' or spire decorated with its own minature repetitions arranged in vertical ribs and medallions inset with figures of gods. The temple is a fine example of the Aryavarta or Indo-Aryan style of temple architecture in its fully developed stage. The pink coloured sandstone employed in the building shows its grandeur to better effect. The spire, doubtless the most fascinating feature of this monument, is perhaps unrivalled in beatuy in the whole array of the Indian temples. As every part of this temple is carved with great precision and delicacy and as the whole is in a fairly perfect condition to the present day, there are few examples of its class which give a better idea of the style of the mediaeval temple architecture in Northern India."

Capital Of King Nala

Narwar, once the capital of Nala, a mythical king and hero of a romantic story in Mahabharata, possesses some interesting monuments, the principal among them being the fort and Jait Khamba. Picturesquely situated on a hill about 500 ft. from the level of the found, the fort commands a brilliant view of the surrounding places. There are many ruins of 'mahals' or palaces mostly built by Rajput kings of Narwar within the last three or four centuries. Jait Khamba is the name of the pillar which stands about a mile to the north of the town and contains an inscription which records the geneology of the Tomara kings of Narwar and Gwalior.

Very near Jait Khamba lies an interesting Sati monument of one Prahlad Das, whose two wives cremated themselves along with a plaid of their deceased husband.

Ujjain

In the early and mediaeval periods Ujjain was a very prosperous town and the only monuments of the mediaeval period that exist at present in a ruined state are Chaubis Khamba gate, Kaliadeh Water Palace, Astronomical Observatory, Mahakala Temple ghats on the Sipra river and Gopal Mandir. Chaubis Khamba gate is a part of 11th century building. Kaliadeh Water Palace is picturesquely situated on an island in the Sipra river. This lovely palace was constructed by Nazir Shah, the third Khilji Sultan of Malwa.

"The speciality of the palace consists in the chambers or cellars on a masonry platform in the bed of the river which were kept cool during the summer by making the river water flow ingeniously and automatically for the purpose through numerous conduits."

The Astronomical Observatory, otherwise called Jantarmahal, was erected by Maharaja Sawai Jaisingh of Jaipur, who was Governor of Malwa under the Moghuls in the early part of the 18th century A. C. The special feature of this Observatory is that it represents what may be called the stone age of astronomy, the instruments being constructed entirely of stone-masonry.

Mahakala Temple

Of the twelve principal seats of Shiva Worship in India the Mahakala Temple in Ujjain is, perhaps, the most famous. This renowned temple daily attracts pilgrims from all parts of India and especially during the Simhastha, which comes off once in twelve years, the number of pilgrims runs into lakhs on a single day.

On the right bank of the Sipra river there are numerous Ghats, which are studed with modern temples dedicated to various gods. Gopal Mandir, which is the second biggest temple in Ujjain, was built by Maharani Balya Bai, queen of Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia, about the year 1833 A. D.

Jimson was relating his experience in India.

"I was taking my usual morning dip when I spotted three gladiators making for me, so I had to swim for dear life!"

"You mean navigators—something like a crocodile?" interposed Johnson.

"Well, what are gladiators?"

'Gladiators? Why they're a sort of flower grown from bulbs."

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MY ESCAPE FROM DEVIL'S ISLAND

in the corridor. At the end of the building I saw that an outside door was ajar — a door that would allow me to step into the open behind the prison's walled fortress.

Two minutes later I was in the side streets of Barranquilla. I twisted my way through to the northern section of the town and then struck off hastily into the open country looking for a road that would lead me to the sea coast. I knew that I would be in danger as long as I stayed in Colombia, not from the Colombians, but because of the hard-boiled French Minister at Bogota, so I decided to try to reach the Panamanian border as soon as possible. Once on American territory in the Canal Zone I felt I would be safe from extradition. Between Barranquilla and Panama, however, lay many tribes of wild Indians; but I would take my chances with them—no matter what they did. They at least would not turn me over to a French Consul!

The moon was shining. I stopped once at a shadowy little crossroad shop and bought a small machette, some canned food, cigarettes and matches. I did not know one road or path from another, and there were no signposts. But I judged my direction by the stars and kept going until I reached the Caribbean shore. At dawn a small automobile came along the road behind me a jitney bus, bound for Cartagena.

An Unexpected Visitor

Four hours later I was in Cartagena. I had heard there were many smugglers, working out of the Colombian city, and I went to the waterfront to find some of

(Continued from Page 3.)

them. But after two hours investigation I found that all of them wanted forty "pesos" (dol. 20.) to take me to the islands of San Andres and Providencia, belonging to Colombia, but lying only a short distance off the coast of the Republic of Panama. I had only forty-three pesos in my pocket — so I decided to hurry out of the town and attempt to make the journey on foot. Between Cartagena and the Panamanian frontier, I knew, was another fugitive from French Guiana, Charlot Gautier, who had escaped in a boat with nine companions, eight of whom had been caught and sent back. He had received a large amount of money from relatives, and, so I understood, had built a lonely retreat in the jungles, spending his time catching butterflies.

Gautier was surprised when I knocked on his door; the last thing he expected was a visiting Frenchman. I explained my situation and he invited me to become his guest.

"Where there is enough food for one," he said, "there's enough for two!"

In the forest surrounding his home were hundreds of Blue Morpho butterflies. With a homemade net I succeeded in getting several beautiful collections which Gautier sent to Cartagena and sold to tourists. They brought me a total of fifty dollars—for four month's work.

I obtained a good map of the Colombian coast and Panamanian frontier. To reach Panama would require walking approximately four hundred miles along the uninhabited coast around the Gulf of Darien, but I decided to push on. I purchased the bare necessities of life, made them up into a pack into which I stuck my butterfly net, and said good-bye to Gautier. But before I had left the clearing in which his home was situated a native arrived with his monthly mail. In the copy of La Prensa I read that my four companions had been shipped on the S. S. De La Salle for Martinique—and thence to Devil's Island. One fugitive, the paper said, had mysteriously escaped! Also, in the copy of the French newspaper Excelsior, which had been sent to him from Paris, I read that my fifth companion, Chifflot—who had obtained money, a forged passport and passage from Trinidad to Europe on a German boat, had tried to re-enter France, and had been arrested and sent to the prison depot to await the next convict ship back to French Guiana.

Butterfly Net Becomes His Passport

So, as I went alone through the Colombian shore jungles and swamps, I knew that the five men who had escaped with me were enroute back to a living Hell; I, alone, was free. I made up my mind more firmly than ever to guard this freedom and not allow myself to be caught no matter what the odds might be against me. At my back was civilization and the long arm of French injustice. Ahead of me lay a territory inhabited only by savages.

For five days I walked uneventfully except for having to find my way through a number of swamps. Then the ground became higher and firmer—and suddenly I came to a clearing full of neat thatch huts. Indians, clad only in loin cloths, saw me and hastily grabbed spears and bows. Five men came to meet me as I continued walking. Their faces were spotted with bright red paint and their hands and legs were painted black. One of them spoke Spanish — and with relief I asked to be taken to their chief.

Through the interpreter the chief questioned me. I told him that I was trying to go to Colon, at the Panama Canal. But the chief said that I could not continue; I would have to turn back. The territory ahead of me, he said, was "closed country"— no white man could enter it.

Indians had gathered around my pack, and were examining my butterfly net with especial interest. I caught sight of a dazling Blue Morpho and took the net quickly from them and chased it until I caught the beautiful insect. The Indians laughed and thought it was very funny. Then I explained that I wanted butterflies — that I was on an expedition hunting them, and would pay as much as two pesos a piece for any which the tribesmen caught. The chief's eyes lighted up, and suddenly announced that I could stay in the village all night — that in the morning some of the children might catch plenty of butterflies for me. He had a set aside for me.

Alone, I cooked a chunk of wild pig meat which he sent me and brewed some tea. After night fell I strolled down to the beach where I had seen many canoes—and then went back to my hut

(Continued on page 55)

My butterfly net was my passport through wild Indian territory.

My Escape From Devil's Island

(Continued From Page 54)

and lay in a hammock which had been loaned me.

I lay silently until almost midnight. Not an Indian stirred. The fires had gone out. Quietly I crept out of my hut and went to the beach. I selected a sixteen-foot canoe which had a sail wrapped around a small mast, and putting several paddles into the hull I slid the boat down the sand into the water. When the water reached my waist I pulled myself into the boat and started paddling as hard as I could. I knew nothing about paddling and found it very difficult to get the boat away from shore, but at last I managed to get one hundred and fifty yards or so between me and the shadows of the jungle. I then kept on paddling for almost three hours.

Stayed In Hiding All Day

I tried once to untie and raised the sail but failed: the boat was too small for me, inexperienced as I was, to move about in it without capsizing the craft. At last I determined to land for a few minutes and put the sail up. There was cross-yard on the mast which I did not know how to use, and an hour went by before I had the sail properly set and the canoe out again in the open water. One thing I knew quite definitely. I was not a sailor!

My hands were blistered from paddling, and now I had all I could do to hold the helm and guide the narrow craft safely over the waves. The wind seemed to play tricks on me. It seemed there was'nt a moment that didn't seem all my strength and ingenuity were not challenged. I covered only about thirty miles during the night, and when the sun came up I put in to shore. I was afraid to travel during the day for fear that the Indians, who by this time would discover that not only I, but their canoe was missing, would sight me. The shore was lined with cocoanut trees. With the machette I opened ten big nuts, drank the juice and then put them on a fire to roast.

I scanned the horizon continually and stayed in hiding all day. Ahead of me I saw many off-shore islands — the San Blas Keys — and at night when I took to the water again I found that I had to negotiate many shoals and reefs. Waves, roaring over boulders, warned me to keep farther and farther out, and a shark that started to follow and encircle me didn't add anything to my comfort or ease of mind. After an all-night struggle I decided to give up and beach the canoe. I was so tired I fell asleep and did not wake up until noon. From the churning water along the shore, massive boulders protruded. I knew I could never make it in a canoe. I hid the canoe in the bushes and started along on foot.

I walked for three hours and then saw two Indians on the beach. They came at me the instant they saw that I was a white man and with many scowls began questioning me. But I understood nothing of their jargon. Again I opened my butterfly net. It had acted as a passport for me once. I'd try it again. I showed them the Blue Morpho butterfly. They stopped scowling and murmured the word "momorro" several times. They motioned to me to get into their canoe and I was taken to a big village at the mouth of a coastal creek. Several hundred Indians, seeing that a stranger arriving in the canoe, came down to the water's edge to look at me. Many children came touched me as I stepped ashore, and then fled howling to their mothers.

Women Bringing Him Food

The chief's hut was immense, 130 feet long and 100 feet wide. I opened my pack and showed everything to him. With the aid of an Indian who spoke Spanish I said I was a butterfly collector. Again I spoke of being willing to pay two pesos for any Blue Morphos the villagers would care to catch. Women brought me big gourds of food and fruits. They were the handsomest primitive women I'd ever seen. The men dressed in loin cloths only, but the women wore brightly designed tunics, and jewellery. Each woman wore a nose ring and all had earrings of various sizes, and made of pure gold. About fifty men gathered around me in the chief's house, many of them talking to me in Spanish.

Toward midnight, when all was quiet in the village, I again went down to the waterside, selected a good boat and pushed off. I followed the coastline all night and landed next morning on a strip of land that jutted into the sea. I did not have the strength to paddle far out and go around it. I decided to leave the canoe and try to cross the peninsular on foot. The going was very difficult, wading creeks and swamps, cutting my way through vines and thorns. When night came and it was too dark to see I camped.

All the next day I cut through the jungle. I saw three jaguars and more than fifty wild boars, but didn't dare get in their way with my machette for a weapon. I listened constantly for sound of the surf, but could hear nothing. Again at night I camped. I killed a large land turtle and ate it and the last of my hoarded cocoanut meat.

On the fifth day of cutting through the forest I heard the sound of the surf, and an hour later I came into the sunlight on a broad sandy beach. Several hundred yards out in the blue water was a large island dotted by Indian huts. The San Blas Indians are watchful guardians of their coastal domain. As I stepped out of the jungle they saw me, set up a great amount of shouting and running about—and within two minutes five large canoes, loaded with men paddling furiously, and other men standing in the bow with spears and guns, were coming rapidly towards me.

Butterfly Magic Again

Again I was taken to the chief's house. Again I showed my butterfly net and my Blue Morpho. The big insect now was almost useless as a specimen for it had been handled so much by other Indians. Once more my butterfly net gained me freedom and a place to sleep—and plenty of food. Without it I know I never would have gained a mile of the San Blas coast, for the San Blas Indians have learned to hate the Spaniards—both the Panamanians and the Colombians. My net set me apart from all white men they had ever known. I was, clearly, neither a gold or slave hunter.

In the next six days I stole six more Indian canoes. It seems almost as if some protecting hand of Fate watched over me and made that feat possible. I know that I could never repeat it. I kept paddling all day, struggling with currents and waves. Late in the afternoon I would land on the coast, hide the canoe and walk until I encountered more Indians. They worked on cocoanut, banana and potato plantations along the coast where the land was fertile.

My technique was always the same; I'd land about five in the afternoon and start walking. In an hour or so I'd encounter Indians of another island. They would take me to the island chief. I would explain that I was hunting butterflies—on my way to the Panama Canal. I would again offer two pesos for insects which the villagers would catch for me on the next day—and then at night I would sneak to the canoes, select one and paddle off into the darkness. I had but one thought the whole time: Colon, and U.S. territory. Behind me, I knew, I was accumulating a number of hostile San Blas Islanders. Whether they were combining and advancing to capture me I did not know but I wasted never a moment.

For twenty days I worked along the Panamanian coast being challenged each night and having to explain my presence to an island chief. Twenty canoes I had stolen—and then on the morning of the twenty—first day I reached the coast opposite the island of Porvenir. On that island there was a garrison of Panamanian soldiers. Having no passport I did not dare to let them see me because they certainly would have sent me back to Colombia.

I cut into the forest and walked all day, screened from the sea, until I came to a small village of Panamanian natives engaged in fishing and cutting mahogany. A woodcutter gave me some food. He was amazed when I told him I had come through from Colombia. He said that no other lone man ever accomplished that before. Colon, he said, was seventy-five miles away, but the currents and tides were very bad.

I continued, on a trail which he said would take me to a village of half—caste Indians. I needed another boat. If I were lucky it would be my last night of toil. I did not enter the Indian village, but stopped in the forest. After dark I walked along the beach, selected a canoe with sail, pushed it down into the waves and after much struggling managed to get into the hull. I untied the sail and began making good speed over waves bigger than those I had had to fight before. Water splashed over me, and I had to bail almost constantly to keep the frail craft from being swamped. After several hours I saw the flash of a lighthouse; then in a little while the lights of several steamers gleamed on the horizon. On my left the sky glowed as though lit up by a multitude of distant searchlights. My heart throbbed with excitement. Those would be the lights of the Panama Canal!

Night passed and day came, and still I sat struggling with tiller, sail and gourd-bailer far out at sea. The wind died and left me to the mercy of currents. All day long, hungry and thirsty, I tried to get the canoe under steady headway, but it was not until night that the little sail puffed out and the canoe's bow again began cutting the waves. The lights grew brighter; the fortresses that guard the entrance to the canal appeared along the horizon; steamers passed me, my canoe several times almost capsizing in their wake. Cautiously I drew nearer and nearer the shore. I did not want to be stopped or questioned. I headed for a stretch of beach a short distance from the lights of the town, but the waves and currents were too strong and I felt myself being dragged into the channel.

One hundred yards from shore I saw that the canoe would be dashed against a jetty. I made up my mind in an instant: Leaning over the side I swamped the boat with inrushing water and as it went down under me I began swimming. I had had a terrible adventure. I was famished and my throat and mouth were aching from thirst. But as I reached the jetty I saw silhouetted against the dawn-lighted sky the fortresses of the United States. When the sun rose, I at last would be able to look up and see the Stars and Stripes.

It had taken me seven months to travel from French Guiana to American soil; but now I stood, safe for a little while at least, under the big guns of Uncle Sam.

NEXT WEEK: On through the isthmus. Belbenoit takes an Indian wife.

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REPRODUCTION

(Continued from Page 8)

tyfifth part of an inch in diametre. The egg contains the nucleus and yoke which supplies the material for growth in the early beginning. The ovaries where the ova are manufactured correspond to the male testes. If the ovum is fertilised it is embedded in the uterus or womb. The Fallopian tubes are passages which lead the ova to the womb. The female organs have a passage to receive the male sperms and also glands which help by their secretions.

The ovary is a network of tissues containing the ova. The ova are combined in small vessels called the follicles. The ova approaching maturity are surrounded by layers of tissue and are thus well protected. The sperms are produced in millions, but the ovum ripens only once a month when a follicle bursts, and discharges its contents at the circumference of the ovary. The male sperm enters the narrow passage and commences a very difficult journey. A bare few of the millions reach the entrance of the oviduct, the rest perish. But once the sperm is received in the ovary, it presses its head against the far larger sized ovum and penetrates it. It is like the positive and negative causing the electric current. The head of the sperm is now driven right into the ovum, leaving its tail outside which perishes. Now the nucleus of the male blends with the nucleus of the female in the ovum. The resulting cell grows and divides. The child is actually born at this stage some nine months before it begins its independent existence on this terrestrial globe.

SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

PUZZLISTIC PROVERB: The proverb is: "Two heads are better than one."

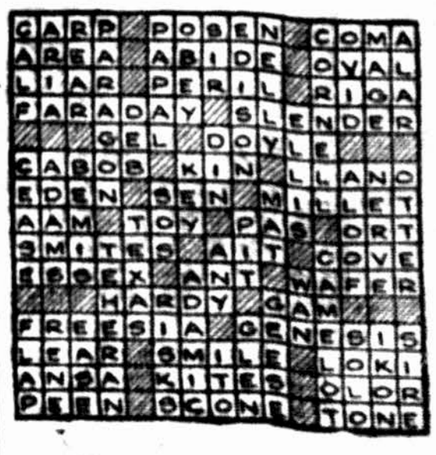
Lost Lot: The number on the marker was 76. Mrs. Landpoor knew this was the correct marker, as 76 is the only two-digit number which, when squared, will give a four-digit number ending in the same two digits as the original number.

Bouquet: The names of the flowers are: Heliotrope (Heel, Root, Pi), Larkspur (L, Ark, Spur), Bluet (Belt, U), Magnolia (Man, Log, IA), Cowslip (Cow, Lips), Hyacinth (Chin, Hat, Y), Amaryllis (LLama, Y, Sir), Lobelia (Ball, OEI), Snapdragon (Puns, Dragon), Anemone (Mane, One).

Pole Vault: The bar was set at thirteen feet and four inches.

Shakespeare: "All's Well That Ends Well."

Letter Puzzle: "A little more than kin and less than kind."



LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

After a church conference the hostesses met and talked about their visitors. Someone asked Mrs. Brown what visitors she had had.

"I had two locust preachers," was the reply.

"You mean local preachers. Locusts are those things that eat up everything."

"That's right. I had two of them."

* * * *

A rather flustered woman approached the shopwalker with her arms full of parcels.

"Oh, dear," she sighed, "I'm looking for my husband. He was to have met me here two hours ago. I wonder if you have seen him?"

The shopwalker did his best to look obliging.

"Possibly I have madam," he replied. "Is there anything at all distinctive about him, by which I could identify him?"

A frightened expression came over the woman's face.

"Yes," she replied, "I should imagine he's purple by now."

* * * *

"Before we close the contract, do you play the piano?" the landlord asked the prospective tenant.

"No."

"Do you play the violin or any other instrument?"

"No."

"Do you have singing lessons?"

"No, and when I gargle I get into a cupboard and shut the door behind me."

* * * *

"Really, I don't know what to do with my husband," said Mrs. Robinson. "The doctor tells me that if I give him anything to drink but pure water I'll kill him."

"Well, then?" asked her friend.

"Well, if I give him only water, he'll kill me!"

* * * *

"What's yer name and what branch of the service d'ye want to be in?" asked the Recruiting Sergeant.

"Pup-p-p-p-pup-pup——" began the youth

The recruiting sergeant picked up his pen and wrote: "Can't speak English and wants to join Machine-Gun Corps."

* * * *

"You mustn't hit little girls—you must always treat girls gently." said mother, reprovingly.

"I'm sorry, mummy,', replied ten-year-old Tommy, "that our ideas of life do not coincide."

* * * *

A School-teacher found the following answer in a batch of exercise books:—

"Profanity is the name given to the bad language used by gentlemen. Among ordinary people it is called swearing."

* * * *

"When I die," said Mr. Dobson, "I should like to be cremated."

"That would be just like you—to go away and leave ash lying about." replied his wife.

* * *

A little boy startled his mother by asking, "Mummy, is there hair oil in this bottle?"

"Mercy, no, dear." she said, "that's gum."

"Oh," said the child, "perhaps that's why I can't get my hat off!"

* * *

A story of an English artist's lapse of memory reaches us from Berlin. His turn at a music-hall had been very well received.

After several curtains, which he had taken with the normal bows, he came forward again and raised his hand in the Nazi salute.

"Heil," he said, and then hesitated. "Good Heavens," he whispered, "I've forgotten the name."

"What your husband wants is a complete rest," said the doctor, "so I have prescribed a sleeping draught."

"Yes, doctor", said the wife, "and at what time shall I give it to him?"

"Don't give it to him. Take it yourself."

* * * *

Jiggs was ill after the banquet.

"It's nothing serious," said the doctor; "a little upset in the stomach. Just take nothing for a few days but lukewarm water."

"Well, I'm hanged!" said Jiggs. "For a measly jollification like that I have to take a cure fit to kill a horse."

* * * *

The soap-box orator was haranguing the crowd on the dangers of the Devil.

"The Devil is chained to the wall," he said, "but he can step forward and get you; he can step backwards and get you; he can step to the right or left and get you, if you do any misdeed."

Then a voice from the crowd piped. "The darned thing might as well be loose."

A hungry Englishman with a large beard went into a Paris restaurant and said: "Je suis faim."

The head waiter looked at him and said, admiringly: "Madame is indeed very well disguised."

* * * *

"Sir, I have called to ask for your daughter's hand in marriage," said the young man.

"How much money have you?" responded the father.

"Sir," remarked the suitor, quietly, "I do not wish to buy your daughter."

* * * *

A Negro who did odd jobs of hauling, used as motive power a gigantic mule of great age, profound deliberation and undaunted determination.

"What's the name of your mule?,' someone asked the Negro.

"Dat mule am named Borough Council, sub," he answered.

"What on earth made you give him a name like that?"

"Wal, suh, jes' because dat am de best name fo' a mule like him,'. said the Negro. "Dat mule kin stan' mo' abuse an' go right on habbin' his own way dan any pusson yo' eber see."

The gardeners were talking about the wonders they had grown from time to time. All were doing their share except one. At last, however, someone asked him, "What happened to that rhubarb you had, Jim?"

"I sold the sticks to a builder for scaffold poles!" he replied, quietly.

* * * *

"What are you knitting, dear?"

"I really don't know, darling. I've lost the instructions."

* * * *

"Mabel says she likes the tone of Percy's voice."

"Yes, I guess she thinks there's a ring in it."

* * * *

A man went round to see one of his pals, and as he wasn't about he asked the wife where he was.

"He's upstairs," said the wife. "Would yer like t'goo up?"

"Ay," he said, and went up.

"'Ello," he said to his pal. "What ar't doing?"

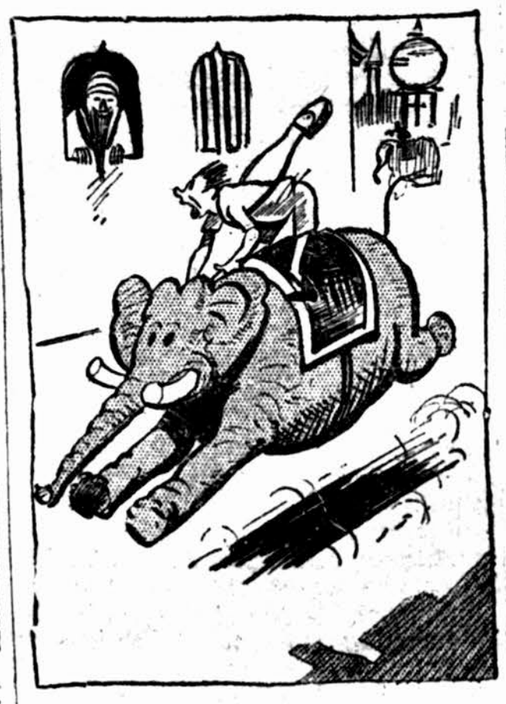
"Paintin' t'mangle."

"But what did ta bring t'mangle up 'ere for?"

"Cos t'paint were up 'ere."

Our Humorist At Large

SHIPWRECK:
"Ridiculous to wash the decks like this, now the whole deck is under water."



"I say, neighbour, where is the brake on this beast?"

"Hello, is that you, darling?" I forgot to ask if you preferred diamonds, emeralds or pearls?"

Acquitted Prisoner (to Judge):
"I'm sorry you've had your trouble for nothing."

"Hey, what are you dressed like that for?"
"Aw, this is a sou-wester I got on and the flaming weather is coming from the nor'east."

"Yesterday I drove your daughter and she gave me a five shilling tip."
"She can afford to—she has a rich father and I have not."

Temples at Wai (Satara Dt.)

(Photo by K. K. Dubash.)

Rock Fort and Temple, Trichinopoly.

(Photo by P. O. Hariharan.)

REFLECTIONS ON DAHL LAKE, KASHMIR.

(Photo by A. Moledina.)

Left:—"Bargaining Ends."

(Photo by P. O. Hariharan.)

Right:—"Tapping The Rubber Tree."

(Photo by Moorthy Vasan.

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